ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,044—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1893.

PRICE 3 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
‡ ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	2015	1200	I. H. Meeking	8th "
‡ SIAM	3350	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4129	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
‡ ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. E. Jephson	7th Oct.
‡ SIAM	3350	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	4018	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
‡ ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
6th Sept. 20th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	900	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samson House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 2, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th Aug. 1893
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,393	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,269 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

ON and after the 1st proximo, OUR RATES for SODA WATER, LEMONADE and TONIC will be as follows:—

SODA WATER.....As. 12 per doz.
LEMONADE ..... } Re. 1 "
TONIC ..... }

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE,

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

PORT WINES,

Superior Old.—Our well-known "Invalids' Ports," so much in favour with the Medical Profession as a Recuperative agent, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character ... ...

	Cash. Qts.	Cash. Pts.	Credit. Qts.	Credit. Pts.
	38 8	22 0	43 0	24 12

PORT WINES,

Tawny Old.—Specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. as a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour ... ...

36 0	20 8	40 8	23 0

PORT WINES,

Fine Old.—Good body and flavour, a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled .....

30 12	16 8	34 8	18 8

PORT WINES,

Old Port.—Rich and fruity, of moderate price.....

22 0	.....	24 12	.....

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—On the Non-Pensionable Establishment, FOUR EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Must have thorough knowledge of Road and Building Work. Salary at commencement Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 Horse Allowance. None but experienced men need apply.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN (Relieving), WANTED, Salary, Rs. 200 per month. Applications will be accepted by the Undersigned until the 8th proximo. Copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience should be submitted with applications.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Hubli, 21st August 1893.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for a Brass and Reed Band. The Regiment will remain in Satara, Deccan, for at least Two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating terms to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.
Satara, 12th August, 1893.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re 8.
Packing and Postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-3, postage Anna ½

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BICYCLES

"THE ROVER" Has set the fashion to the World.

"THE PREMIER" The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS. Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0	"
Vera 25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1893, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of deciding on propositions remaining undetermined.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

OLD SHOT AND SHELL.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th September, 1893, for the PURCHASE of SHOT and SHELL from this Arsenal. The projectiles must be broken up by the Purchaser before removal from the Arsenal, and the whole taken delivery of by the 31st March, 1894.

2. Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 Noon, on 16th September 1893.

3. The Inspector General of Ordnance does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 500.

5. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Arsenal Office, Allahabad, 23rd August, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for European Assistant Station Masters, Guards and Ticket Collectors, Native Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Brakesmen, Jemadars, Pointsmen, &c., &c., will be received by the Traffic Manager up to the 30th September, 1893.

2. Forms of Tenders and all necessary information can be obtained on application either by letter, or at the Traffic Manager's Office, B.-N. Railway, Nagpur, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money to be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer failing to complete a Contract if called upon.

4. The Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Nagpur, August 21st, 1893.

मुंबईतील न्यायाधिकारी हे कोर्टात मृत्युपत्राचा व मृत्युपत्रा-खेरीजचा अधिकार.

व्हिक्टोरिया, ईश्वराचे कृपेनें ग्रेट ब्रिटन व आयरलंद या संयुक्त राज्यांची राणी, धर्माचें रक्षण करणारी, कैसेरहिंद.

रखमाबाई (अनन्दराव रामचन्द्र दळवी यांची विधवा) माजी मुंबईची हिन्दू रहिवाशीण, मयत, हिची मिळकत आणि घेणें यांचें वहिवाटपत्र मिळण्याकरितां अर्ज.

राघोबा रामचन्द्र दळवी } अजदार.
हा सदरहू मयताचा मेहुणा.

जे सर्व इसम सदरहू मयतच्या इस्टेटींत कांहीं हिस्सा असल्याविषयीं दावा करीत असतील त्यांस यावरून बोलाविण्यांत येतें अशा साठीं कीं वहिवाट-पत्र देण्यापूर्वी त्यांस योग्य वाटल्यास त्यांनीं येऊन या कामांतील कागद पत्र पाहावें.

साक्षी सर चार्ल्स सार्जन्ट, नाईट, सदरहू मुंबईचे चिफ जस्टीस.

तारीख २१ माहे आगस्ट, आमच्या प्रभूचें वर्ष एक हजार आठशें त्र्याण्णव व आमच्या राज्याचें वर्ष सत्तावन्नावें.

(सही) एल. एन. बनाजी,
एँक्टींग प्रोथोनोटरी.

मुंबईतील है कोर्टाचा शिक्का.

शिक्का केला.
(सही) डब्ल्यू लेग,

तारीख २१ माहे आगस्ट सन १८९३.

मेशर्स क्रॉफर्ड बरडर आणि कंपनी,
अजंदाराचे वकील.

H. I. M'S HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. (ORIGINAL SIDE) Translator's Office, 24th August 1893. } E. 1796. No. 1804.

A true translation,
(Sd.) MANCHERJI BAMANJI,
Second Translator.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima," Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
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MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable, and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OGDEN'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ lb Tins. Re. 1 per Tin.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAND CAMERS.—The Twin Lens "Ideal." The "Facile," The "Eclipse," The "Alpha," "Kodaks" No. 3 and 4 Junior, The "Frena."
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s.s. "Oriental," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates, Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.

Also one waggon firewood consigned to Syed Abdool Rahiman Syedally, Invoice No. 153 of 31-5-93.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 28, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 case table and hand mirrors.
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte.
15 cases Rowatt and Co's mixed and assorted pickles.
15 " " Worcester sauce.
10 " " W. vinegar.
2 " English biscuits in 1 and 2 lb tins.
50 boxes real old Scotch whiskey.
50 " Macon claret.
8 " Milazzo claret.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Joseph Hajee Allee—
4 cases fancy striped cotton flannelettes.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Soomar.
L M—796—M M—1290 91—2 cases half wool coating.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong bay waler.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dean Lane, Fort, opposite the Sirdar's Building, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, lamps, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowroji and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, very little used, an English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc., complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set new harness, first-rate windproof lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, oilpaintings, large size pigeon house, a number of fowls and pigeons, hanging fern baskets, etc, the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 28, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th Instant, 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ambaram Ragoonath Durjee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Bai Verbaiji, widow and executrix of the late Jeevajee Nusserwanjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 22nd April, 1891:—

All that piece of foras freehold salt batty ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel, in the corner of Soparibaug near Elphinstone Road, in the Fort sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 201 and 205 and Street Nos. 268 and 212 in rear, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 357, 619, and 703, new New No. 12221, Survey No. 1—2-2½9, containing by admeasurement about 7332 square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Soparibaug Road, on the West by the property of Hajee Abdool, on the North by the property of the said Hajee Abdulla, and on the South by the property of Casinath Vittobaji, and the said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME DRAWING, DINING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE; Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Clock, Lamps, Carpets, China Chicks, Coir and China Matting, Copper Utensils, Choice Garden Plants, Iron Wire Stands, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchalla Hill, Gowalia Tank Road (opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co.), the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c., the property of J. BROOKS, Esq., changing residence.—

Consisting spring-seated sofas and chairs, easy and rocking chairs, round-oval and pier tables, lady's writing table, teapoys, chiffonier, hat stand, hall carpets, China and coir matting, table ornaments, oleographs, bird cage, trumpet, telescopic dinning table, side board, meat safe, hanging punkha, iron bedsteads, single cots, almirah with mirror, clothes presses, dressing and washhand tables, bath tubs, commodes, door chicks, choice garden plan's, iron wire stands, &c., Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 28, 1893.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,
THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a,
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1 large	per 100...	5 12
,,	,, 2 Medium	,, 100...	5 0
Superfine	,, C largest	,, 100...	5 8
,,	,, 4 large	,, 100...	4 12
,,	,, 5 Medium	,, 100...	4 0
Extra fine	,, 8 large	,, 100...	3 8
,,	,, 10 Medium	,, 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PASSED STUDENTS IN ELEMENTARY ARCHITECTURE can have their Certificates exchanged for the New form by returning the Old form to the undersigned.

JOHN GRIFFITHS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 23rd August, 1893.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES.

OCTOBER 3RD, 5TH AND 7TH, 1893
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May, 1893)

FIRST ENTRANCES for all RACES CLOSE on FRIDAY, 1st September, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For Prospectus see page 4, W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar, No. IV., of June 30th, 1893.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September next, OUR RATES for ÆRATED WATERS will be as follows:—

	Rs. as.	
SODA WATER, &c	0 12	per Doz.
SYRUP WATERS	1 0	"

ROGERS & Co.,
KEMP & Co., LD.,
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
THOMPSON & TAYLOR.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the Year commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must be submitted on printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M. Railway, in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Tender for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Advocate-General of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUCKMIDAS HURBHUM.....Plaintiff.
VS.
GANGJI AKBAI and NENBAI, Widow of MOHUNJI HURJI.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. A. WATKINS, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, has been by an order of the Court, dated the 6th day of July 1893, directed to invite Offers for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the undermentioned properties situate at Chinch Bunder road and Israel Mohulla respectively, belonging to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI subject to the life interest of the 2nd Defendant, NENBAI, to which she is entitled under the decree herein, dated the 15th day of January 1891.

Tenders in writing for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the said properties are therefore hereby invited, and the Receiver will be prepared to receive the same at his Office in Court House up to MONDAY, the 11th September 1893 next, at 4 P. M. Every Tender must be made in the form, which can be obtained gratis from the Office of the undersigned.

The receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer, but all offers received by him will be submitted to the Court and only such offer as the Court gives its sanction to shall be accepted by the receiver.

In the case of offers for sale the property will be sold subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale which have been prepared, and in case of offers for mortgage the property will be mortgaged subject to the conditions which have been prepared. The amount to be raised by mortgage is Rupees 10,000. The said conditions of sale and mortgage may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

For further information or particulars application may be made to the undersigned at their above Office as above.—Dated this 5th day of August 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or range of buildings standing thereon and situated on the south side of a Public Road called Chinch Bunder first street or Khuruk Road in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 327 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No. 2833 and street No. 33, 37 and 81, 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 380 and 1335, new No. 6064, old survey No. 173 and new survey No. 2369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Leelabhoy Furdhan, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, called Combel Bowell Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Chinch Bunder first street and on or towards the South by the chawl of the late Dada Ebrahim Mugha, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the Estate of the late Mohunji Hurji and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Israel Mohulla cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Allooji Dawoodjee Soobhedar Major, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Fazal Balla and on or towards the South by the property of Ruyalbai, Widow of Huskel Danieli, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 18 and 25 and 26 and now under ward No. 1745, and street No. 26, 28 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1014, new Nos. 6744 and 6745, old survey No. 292 and 1-292 and new survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Receiver's Attorneys.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	460

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, no certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Buttin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, containg Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Re 1, per year.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
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4½ " " " 9 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE STILL	35 0	39 0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886c	17 8	20 0
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Liebfraumilch, 1876c	29 5	33 8
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FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Mobile (s), from Busreh; Belfor (s), Liverpool; Naderi (s), Jeddah; and Wardha (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta; and Eiffel Tower (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Rheinfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Egremont Castle (s), Karachi; and Persia (s), Liverpool, &c. Yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Swordsman (s), Mauritius; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mobile entered, and the s.s. Nisam left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Lombardy entered the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Idar on Saturday.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS' DANCE.—We are requested to state that the dance, which was to have been given by the Officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers at Poona, on Thursday next, the 31st inst., has been postponed owing to the regiment being temporarily employed in Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	David and Absalom...W.K. Longhurst.
Overture	Banditen Streiche...Suppe.
Finale (second act)	Belisario ...Donizetti.
Valse	Espana ...Waldteufel.
Selection	Fatinitza ...Suppe.
Polka	Tratzkopfchen ...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A DOCK SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. Rogers Read, Deputy Superintendent of the Princes' Dock, died at his house, at Mazagon, on Saturday afternoon. Deceased, who was in his forty-first year, came to India, some sixteen years ago, and entered the Bombay pilot service, in which he served until 1888, when he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Prince's Dock. For the past week he had been confined to his house by an attack of dysentery, which increased in severity, and resulted in his death. He was interred at Sewree Cemetery yesterday morning with every mark of respect. He leaves a widow and two children.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: We learn that on Saturday last his Excellency the Governor called two Hindu and two Mahomedan gentlemen one after the other at Government House, and advised them to continue their exertions in effecting a reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans in Bombay. His Excellency expressed his gratification at a general relief fund being organised for the benefit of Hindus and Mahomedans, and warmly complimented a certain Hindu gentleman for being the prime mover in organising it. His Excellency was not sure whether or not he would be able to attend the public meeting to be held in Bombay in connection with the fund, but he advised the native gentlemen to attend it and assist in the work of reconciliation. Rs. 12,000 have already been contributed to the fund, and there is a hope of Rs. 8,000 being added to it in a few days. A public meeting is to be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider how the fund should be distributed.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The following competitions took place at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday. This was a two-length handicap for two prizes presented by Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway. There were twelve competitors for this race and on Saturday the winners of heats contested the final with the following result:—T. de G. Dearry (19 sec.) first. W. Penton (10 sec.) second. A. Pile (11 sec.) third. The Hughes Cup. This handicap resulted as follows:—Heat I.—1 Catchpole (34 sec.); 2 Schmede (20 sec.); and 3 Martin (9 sec.). Heat II.—1 Illsley (37 sec.); 2 Traylen (scratch); and 3 Pile, (11 sec.). Heat III.—I James, (33 sec.); 2 Claridge, (10 sec.); and 3 Penton, (10 sec.). Final:—1 Illsley, (37 sec.); 2 James (34 sec.); and 3 Catchpole (33 sec.). The number of competitors in the Club handicaps during the present monsoon season has been exceptionally large. The Club is undoubtedly doing good work by promoting the art of swimming in Bombay as is evinced by the number of novices who have become expert swimmers since joining.

GOA NEWS.—A great panic was caused in the church at Margaum the other day by a basketful of rockets catching fire accidentally and enveloping the whole congregation in a dense cloud of smoke. There was a rush to get out from the temple, and some people were injured, and others lost their jewellery.—The Abkari revenue for July amounted to Rs. 10,257. The total for the eleven months was Rs. 537,029. The customs have yielded Rs. 15,600 during the month of June.—The Marmagao Railway receipts from 1st to 29th July amounted to Rs. 24,643, giving an excess of Rs. 9,469 on the receipts of last year for the corresponding period.—A boy of twelve years was shot by a man with a revolver. The culprit instead of being treated with justice is protected by political friends.—Doctors always differ is a common saying, but for the difference to lead them to blows is a somewhat novel thing, still it occurred at a meeting of the Medical Council at Pangim between Drs. Wolfango and M. C. Dias, and the interference of the other members of the board was necessary to separate them.—At the end of June last the Portuguese Indian treasury had an aggregate balance of Rs. 10,09,893 and the expenditure Rs. 3,30,017, of which Rs. 2,01,303 were credited to the Minister of Marine apparently in part payment of interest of the Goa Railway Company.—The currency legislation in British India had a better result in Goa as the rupee which was formerly quoted at 333 *vais* is now exchanged for 350 *reis*, the nominal value of the rupee being 400 *reis*. There has been sufficient rain and the paddy crops promise a good harvest.

DEATH OF A PARSI CHINA MERCHANT.—An old and respected Parsi merchant, who in by-gone days traded with China, has just passed away at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Ratanjee Framjee Wacha belonged to an ancient and respectable family. He was born in 1815, and at an early age proceeded to China as a clerk in the service of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormasji Dorakhan. After gaining considerable experience in China business, he commenced to trade with that country in 1836 on his own account. During the war with China in 1839, he was at Macow, and used to recount personal reminiscences of that great event. After spending the best part of his life for forty years in China he returned to Bombay, having lost a good portion of his fortune, and lived here in retirement. Being a good accountant and having considerable experience in mercantile business, he prepared in Guzerati in 1871 a calendar, in which one could at once find the dates of different eras, either Christian, Yezdezerdi, Hindu, Chinese or Hizri, from A. D. 1747 to 1872, which compilation proved of considerable value to the native mercantile community. In 1874, Mr. Wacha published a book in Guzerati, called "Moombai-no-Bahar," giving a history of Bombay, its geographical position, and of the various nationalities which reside in the city, giving prominence to those worthies who had left a distinguished work by their philanthropy or by their other virtues, during the last two centuries. He had in hand the preparation of a second volume bringing down the history to the latest date; but age, and paralysis confined him to his bed, and his intention was not realised. Being of a robust build, he partially recovered from his chronic ailment, and was able to move about in society. On a relapse of the paralytic stroke, he died suddenly on Thursday last. By his marriage he was distantly related to Sir Jamsetjee's family, and for his probity and frank nature he was much respected in Parsi circles.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to August 21, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, to August 19, 1893	5,852,700
Balance to be remitted from August 20, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12,847,300

MR. CUSACK-SMITH is the British Consul in the island of Samoa—a veritable Eden of the summer seas, if only the publishing bagmen of Europe and America would leave it alone. The Consul, in his report, says that Great Britain and her colonies imported into Samoa in 1892 nearly two and three-quarter times as much as any other nation. Considerably more than half the total import comes from them. But the point to observe is that nearly the whole of this British import came from Australia and New Zealand—not from Great Britain. Commercially, Samoa is a dependency, not of Great Britain, but of Greater Britain. In the island of Samoa there are now about 300 British-born subjects. Unfortunately, owing to the unsettled state of the country, the Samoans have almost entirely neglected all planting or cultivation of the soil. European civilisation has not been an unmixed blessing to the Samoans.

CRICKET.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE *VS.* THE TELEGRAPH C. C.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the R. I. M. ground, on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the home team by an innings and 106 runs. For the R. I. M. Beaumont took altogether 8 wickets for 19 runs, and Burjorjee 12 for 31 runs. The fielding of both teams was very good. The following is the full score:—

THE TELEGRAPH C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Netscher, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	3	c Hewett, b Burjorjee	4	
Mr Ballie, b Beaumont	0	b Burjorjee	3	
Mr Thoy, b Burjorjee	0	b Beaumont	10	
Mr Page, b Beaumont	2	b Burjorjee	0	
Mr Barry, c Vines, b Beaumont	3	b Beaumont	0	
Mr Pitcher, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	5	l-b-w b Burjorjee	0	
Mr Carson, b Beaumont	3	b Burjorjee	0	
Mr Pote, c Grimston, b Beaumont	0	not out	0	
Mr Chitts, c Willock, b Burjorjee	0	c and b Burjorjee	0	
Mr Allen, not out	1	b Beaumont	3	
Mr Mackinon, c substitute, b Burjorjee	3	b Burjorjee	3	
Extras	7	Extras	0	
Total	31	Total	23	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	B.	M.	W.	R.	B.	M.	W.
I lent Beaumont	70	13	3	5	40	6	5	3
Mr Burjorjee	49	14	1	5	35	17	1	7

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Lieut Grimstone, b Pitcher	0
Lieut Wilson, b Netscher	3
Lieut Vines, run out	23
Mr J Bharucha, b Page	17
Lieut Willock, b Pitcher	9
Capt Holland, b Netscher	30
Lieut Beaumont, b Chitts	22
Lieut Mitchell, c Barry, b Netscher	0
Mr Burjorjee, not out	34
Lieut Hewett, b Thoy	13
Lieut Locke, c Thoy, b Netscher	2
Extras	10
Total	163

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
Pitcher	70	32	2	2
Netscher	103	44	5	4
Pote	15	9	1	0
Page	35	15	2	1
Chitts	36	25	1	1
Thoy	40	27	2	1

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the Esplanade on August 24. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S D Pai, b Conway	2	b O'Donoghue	0	
B T Limboowala, b Behrmann	17	c Behrmann, b O'Donoghue	0	
J N Gorporia, b Conway	0	b O'Donoghue	0	
F A Vakharia, not out	24	b O'Donoghue	1	
N K Patel, b Behrmann	4	b O'Donoghue	0	
R D Kanga, b O'Donoghue	0	b Hoogwerf	7	
H K Debu, b O'Donoghue	1	b O'Donoghue	12	
F F Guard, b O'Donoghue	0	not out	3	
S W Patel, b Athaides	13	b O'Donoghue	1	
R F Bottlewala b Hoogwerf	0	b O'Donoghue	6	
M J Doctor, b Hoogwerf	0	run out, b O'Donoghue	1	
Extras	9	Extras	3	
Total	70	Total	31	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	B.	M.	W.	R.	B.	M.	W.
V Athaides	40	10	3	1				
C Conway	40	23	1	2				
J Behrmann	40	10	2	2				
C O'Donoghue	35	10	1	3	40	18	0	8
*C Rodgers	24	7	0	0				
V Hoogwerf	24	3	1	2	40	10	0	2

* Bowled two wide.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Roane, b Kanga	2	b Kanga	17	
J Behrmann, b Doctor	4	did not bat		
C O'Donoghue, b Doctor	1	not out	6	
A Conway, self-out b Kanga	5	b Kanga	1	
L Kershaw, c Patel, b Kanga	0	did not bat.		
S DeCosta, self-out b Kanga	0			
V D'Souza, b Doctor	1			
C Rodgers, not out	7	not out	3	
V Athaides, b Doctor	0	did not bat		
V Hoogwerf, c Vakharia, b Kanga	0			
E Pereira, b Kanga	11	c Vakharia, b Doctor	5	
Extras	6	Extra	1	
Total	37	Total	33	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	B.	M.	W.	R.	B.	M.	W.
*Kanga	40	24	0	6	18	21	0	2
Doctor	40	5	5	4	20	18	0	1

* Bowled one wide.

COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A sentence in the paragraph on "Compensation to Government Servants" in Tuesday's paper is misleading. You say, supposing the market rate of exchange to be 1s. 4*d.*, "the allowance payable during the quarter would therefore be granted at 6¢ per cent. on the full salary limited to the maximum of Rs. 1,666 2-3."

On a monthly salary the maximum compensation payable would be one-twelfth of the sum just mentioned, or Rs. 138 8-9, which is equivalent to 6¢ per cent. on Rs. 2,222 2-9. This may be considered as the maximum salary for the purpose of the compensation, whatever the market rate of the exchange may be.

The following formulæ may be of interest. If A be the number of rupees to the sovereign at 1s. 6*d.*, and B at the market rate to be assumed, then the rate per cent. at which the compensation will be calculated on the whole salary (not exceeding Rs. 2,222-2-9) will be

$$100\left\{\frac{B-A}{2A}\right\} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{15}{4}\left\{\frac{B-A}{A}\right\}$$

Or, if P be the number of pence in the rupee at the market rate, the rate per cent. will be—

$$100\left\{\frac{9}{P}-\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

—Yours, &c.,
W. P. S.

Poona, Aug. 22.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

645-92—M N Saklatwalla—Perozbai vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Golwalla and others—K D Shroff and M N Suklatwalla.

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

389-92—Brown & M—Parshotam Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co.—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

2 & 63—In person—Canjee Purbut and others vs N C Macleod—Part heard.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

282-93—T A Bland—Matilda Florence Farmer vs James Farmer—Wadia and G—Part heard.

676 92—Mansuklal D and J—Hiralal Chandrabhon vs Bigraj Motiram and another—Payne G and S—Part heard.

371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhandas Khatao and another—Craigie, Lean and O.

134-93—Khunderao and M—Thuker Vussonji Jetha vs Eduljee Hormusji Kotwal—Bhaishunker and K.

588-93—Roughton and B—Chunilal Bhaicharalal and another vs Narondas Bhacharam Chobay—Wadia and G.

47-93—Daphtary and F—Gotumbai vs Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.

49-93—Bhaishunker and K—Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody vs Gotambai—Daphtary and F.

499-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwabdasjee vs Haridas Bawa and another—Crawford B and Co, and V M Fakeness.

63-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.

602-91—Tyabji and D—Munchubal Navalchand vs John Henry Tod and another—Brown and M.

379-92—Pestonji R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D.

435 92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Postonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

210-92—Little, S N and R—Jayvardhanlass Purmanandas and another vs Rahina Rahimtoola—Brown and M—Part heard.

209-93—Elgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas Dand C, P G and S.

432-92—Payne, G and S—Tejbai vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K.

33-91—Wadia and G—Postonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE trial of about two hundred rioters takes place this morning, at eight o'clock, before Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the County Jail, Oomerkhadi. About ninety-two prisoners were brought back from Thana for their trial, on Saturday last. Sixty-five prisoners were sent back to Thana on Saturday, as the charges against them are not likely to be heard this week.

THE Amir of Kabul has sent communications to Sir Mortimer Durand couched in the most friendly terms. The preparations for the Mission along the road are actively proceeding under the direct superintendence of General Golam Hyder Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Afghanistan, who has been to Kabul to receive the Amir's personal instructions, but is now back at Dakka. Some little time, however, may yet elapse before everything is in train for the reception of the Mission, and Sir Mortimer Durand will probably postpone his departure from Simla on this account for another fortnight.

PEOPLE will be sorry, writes the *Pioneer*, to hear that the Agra Club—that model to similar mofussil institutions—is troubled with a schism, over the Sunday cards-and-billiards question. The anti-Sabbatarians have carried the day, and the result has been the resignation of the Commissioner, who is President, and the Chaplain: while the General and the Collector have left the Committee. It is a standing wonder that these differences about Sunday should be so common in Indian Clubs, for no one out here can feel the ordinary observance of the day as oppressive, so that those who propose more latitude care little about the matter, and those who oppose are very much in earnest. A resolution similar to that passed at Agra was carried in another big Club in the N.-W. P. a couple of years or so ago, but the Club has ever since been just as empty on Sunday nights as it was before. The most hardened whist or billiard player does not care about playing 365 times in the year. He enjoys a day of relaxation from his amusement just as much as another man relishes a day off work. Nor can one suppose that there is anything in these games to make those who follow them exceptionally indifferent to other people's feelings. When, therefore, the Sunday closing question comes forward it may usually be taken as an indication of some general feeling of dissatisfaction among a section of the members with the party in power.

WITH a view to improve the collections in estates under the management of the Madras Court of Wards, Collectors have been instructed to obtain every month demand, collection and balance statements from all estates and submit quarterly a full consolidated review to the Court of Wards, with their remarks, in addition to the quarterly demand, collection and balance statements, which have to be submitted under the present orders; to take steps to ensure the punctual submission of the quarterly demand, collection and balance statements and to explain any delays in submitting them, and to recommend to be written off items which cannot be recovered by legal process or without undue hardship to tenants, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, which must be stated.

IMPORTS of coal from Bengal to Burma increased last year from seventy-eight thousand tons to ninety-three thousand tons. The total amount supplied from the United Kingdom was under twenty thousand tons, so that cheap coal from Calcutta may now be said to have completely proved its supremacy in Burmese ports. The marked falling off which has taken place in the supplies of English coal, is no doubt largely owing to the enhancement of price caused by low exchange and the recent colliery strikes, but the geographical advantage which the Bengal coal mines possess as sources of supply is so great that their share in the coal trade of the East is likely to become larger year by year.

THE remarks made by Sir Philip Hutchins in introducing a short Bill into the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday last writes an upcountry paper will be read with surprise by the general public who have great faith in the reign of law in British India. The harbouring and protecting of criminals has long been an offence in all civilised countries, the principle being recognised that those who will conceal, feed, and generally assist murderers, thieves, &c., are worthy of exemplary punishment. But at the present time in British territory, criminals from Native States can rely upon a hospitable reception, for those who succour them are not liable to be punished even on detection. The criminal himself, if discovered, can be arrested, but his friends escape scot-free. It is not surprising, therefore, that bands of decoits when hard pressed in Native territory quietly cross the border into British districts, and rest for a while until the pursuit slackens. There is more than the advantage of concealment in this, for they can during this recess dispose of their plunder and plan fresh robberies. They do not, of course, appear openly in gangs, as that would attract the attention of the police. They hang together in twos and threes ready to assemble again at the summons of their leader and re-enter the State which they have left. A Durbar which has really entered upon the suppression of dacoity is handicapped by the defect in the law. British officials cannot ensure the arrest of the criminals when they are hunted to the frontier line. The common people have an intelligible sympthy for the men who plunder the *mahajan* and *bannia*, and they will not assist the police by informing them that the members of this or that gang have suddenly appeared in their neighbourhood. The result of this is that a Native State is only temporarily purged from dacoity: the bands of robbers, after a rest in our territory, quickly return to their old haunts and are soon as troublesome as ever. The Code of Criminal Procedure is very far reaching as regards the criminal who has sinned in British India, but the technical definition of "offence" is such that it does not cover any kind of crimes committed in Native States. The villager who harbours Ram Singh, dacoit, may be held to jail if that thief has harried say, the Agra or Hoshangabad district; but if Ram Singh has cunningly confined his operations to Gwalior or Bhopal territory his friend and ally is as safe as may be. The Bill introduced by Sir Philip Hutchins is so framed that it will make villagers hesitate to have anything to say to dacoits from Native States, for not only is the harbouring of known criminals made on offence, but the rendering of assistance to gangs which have assembled to commit dacoity but have not yet carried out their purpose will be penalised too. As the various Durbars are working on similar lines in the case of marauders fleeing from British territory the suppression of dacoity should be facilitated when the law comes into force.

THE official intimation that Major-General Nairne has been appointed to command the troops of the Bombay Presidency with the rank of Lieutenant-General reached Army Headquarters by last mail. It is in the usual form, with the stereotyped proviso regarding the prospective abolition of the Presidency commands. General Nairne will have the status of Local Commander-in-Chief, pending Parliamentary Legislation. He joins his appointment forthwith.

WE made mention the other day writes a contemporary of the commissariat preparations that are in hand for the supply of Chilas and Gilgit by the Khagan route. Fifteen thousand maunds of supplies in all are to be sent up by the new road, which is now reported to be practicable for mules right through. The 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, from Abottabad, will furnish strong escorts for the convoys going up with the stores, and will probably move into the Khagan Valley at once. For this purpose Major-General Lockhart will probably visit the Valley next month to see what the road is like.

GILGIT is beginning to recover from the damage done by the late heavy floods. An ingenious light wire bridge, designed by Lieutenant Lotbinier, R. E., has been thrown across the river. It was begun and completed within a fortnight. Unladen animals and heavily burdened coolies can use it safely and comfortably. It is spoken of as a *jhoola*, but in reality it has little or nothing in common with the twig-rope bridge, except that the three foot roadway is laid in the bottom side ropes. If experience proves it a success, there ought to be a great future for this bridge in the Gilgit district and in the Indus Valley. It is very cheap, light, and can be thrown across a river a hundred yards broad in a few days.

THE *Pioneer* thinks it will certainly be a disappointment to the expectant servants of the Indian Government that the "privileged rate" in connection with the exchange compensation allowance has not been fixed at 1s. 8*d.*, not to mention 1s. 9*d.*, but as matters now stand it is something to have gained even a 1s. 6*d.* rate. Moreover, in the Resolution issued on Saturday it is said:—"The privileged rate has been fixed *until further orders* at 1s. 6*d.* the rupee." The basis of the Government calculation in giving the compensation is a sixteenpenny rupee, which may or may not be a reality a few months hence. Now the object of the currency legislation of 26th June was not merely to prevent the rupee from falling to lower depths, but to raise it if possible to 1s. 4*d.* at once. Given that figure, the contraction of the currency would in due time still further enhance the gold value of our unstable coin. The Viceroy in his speech in Council stated that the ratio recommended by the Herschell Committee (Rs. 15 to the sovereign) is fixed provisionally and not permanently. It is calculated that two years at least will be required for the absorption of the surplus rupees which now flood the country as a result of the enormous importation of silver into India, that was going on all the time that the Committee were pottering about in search of some conclusions. Will, then, the winter of 1895 see the rupee at a much higher level than sixteen-pence? Will it be eighteen pence for example? Sanguine spirits hold that it will touch that point, though until America has shown her hand one cannot even vaguely estimate the future of exchange. Would the Government then raise the ratio; and would they, in the case of their servants, give them the advantage of the extra twopence? Presumably they would, judging from the paragraph we have quoted from Saturday's Resolution. Then the "privileged rate" would be 1s. 8*d.* instead of 1s. 6*d.*: twelve rupees would go to the sovereign and contentment would probably reign in the Services. But here we are with the rate in the open market oscillating about 1s. 3*d.*; public confidence destroyed in Government action; and something like panic governing the ordinary operations of trade. Whatever the future may have in store for us, the outlook for the next few months is a gloomy one, and the sixteen penny rupee merely the shadow of a shade.

VESSELS sailing under the British flag which traded with Burmese ports last year, show a considerable falling off as compared with ships belonging to other nationalities. In 1891-92 eighty-two per cent. were British, whereas last year the proportion dropped to under seventy-six per cent., while German increased by twenty-eight per cent., and Italian by nineteen per cent. Germany is now the chief competitor with whom England has to contend in the carrying trade of Burma. It is satisfactory, therefore, to notice that great as is the progress in German shipping, the tonnage of German vessels which entered and cleared from Burmese ports last year still aggregated little more than a ninth of the tonnage of the corresponding British vessels.

THE Indian Tradesman comes in for much abuse as regards the prices which he charges for "Europe goods," remarks a contemporary, but though we may grumble we cannot but feel some commiseration for him in his efforts to make his profit, and at the same time conciliate his customers. When the Currency Act was passed on June 26th impatient correspondents addressed us asking why tradesmen had not shown the same alacrity in lowering their charges as they had done when the rupee was falling. "Do not fifteen rupees now go to the sovereign?" was the cry, "and yet we are mulcted at the rate of seventeen." So it seemed, but what can be said now? Where is the sixteenpenny rupee, and how can the merchant or shopkeeper frame his budget? He knows not what the morrow may bring forth, and his "liberal reductions" of one week may have to be cancelled the next. The Secretary of State is as great an enemy to him as to the Government of India and the taxpayer who has to fill the State coffers. All is chaos in the exchange market, and the fifteen rupees which would in the last week of June have bought a sovereign's worth of goods in Egland must now be supplemented by one or two more. Even now we may not have seen the rupee at its lowest point, and evil days may be in store up to the end of this year at any rate. Customers must have patience with those who supply them with necessaries and luxuries from Europe: when the rupee is a stable quantity contentment may reign in the land. At present it is a simple *x*, and it may remain the unknown quantity for months to come.

SAINT MAUDE, says a Dalziel correspondent, produced an amusing incident of conjugal jealousy. A Monsieur L——went to a concert at Chateau due Lac. Upon returning and entering the bed-room he found the hat of a general on the table. He naturally jumped to the conclusion that some gallant officer had paid a visit to his wife during his absence, and forthwith he vented his rage upon her and gave her a sound thrashing. At that moment a noise was heard in the wardrobe, Monsieur rushed to the door, opened it, and commanded the "General" to come out. He was astounded to find a monkey dressed *a la militaire* trip gaily out of this piece of furniture. It appeared that during the day a travelling musician had visited the neighbourhood, wearing the old hat of a general, and accompanied by a monkey. The latter had escaped, carried off his master's hat, entered the apartment of Monsieur L——by the bed-room window, and made himself at home. Monsieur's confidence in his wife's fidelity was quite restored but Madame refuses to forgive him for his chastisement of her, and she threatens to sue for judical separation.

A NEW YORK City policeman was the other evening compelled to arrest and lock up his own wife. She is said to be a large woman, and the policeman but a middle-weight man. Angered at something, she attacked him while on his beat so furiously that he was forced to whistle for assistance. Then the infuriated woman assaulted the officer who came up, and it required the united efforts of both to land her in the station-house.

Justice has, with "lame foot," been pursuing Jabez Spencer Balfour. But it looks as if she would overtake him at last. From the official correspondence now published, it will be seen that the Argentine Rupublic would at once have extradited the runaway if there had been reciprocity between the two countries. Accordingly a treaty of reciprocity has been agreed upon between the two Governments, and now awaits the ratification of the Argentinian Congress. This will probably be granted, and then, unless Jabez Spencer Balfour can manage to escape elsewhither, he will find himself once more in dear old London, and in a felon's dock. Ever since the discovery of the gigantic swindle Jabez Spencer Balfour has shown that he possesses a shrewd faculty for securing some line of retreat in moments of special danger.

THE French naval force in the East is divided into four "stations"—India, Cochin China, Annam and Tonquin, and the Far East. On these four stations they have nineteen ships, most of them being small gunboats and despatch boats. The largest of them is the Triomphante, which carries thirteen guns. The British force on the East India and China stations contains 28 vessels, not including the squadron on the Australian station. The British flagship on the China station has nearly double the tonnage of the French Triomphante.

AMERICAN society is agitated over the great question whether the Earl of Craven, on his wedding day, did or did not wear his trousers turned up. In order to relieve the public mind, a prominent newspaper sent a representative to Ward McAllister, the great authority on social matters, and this eminent person has given it as his opinion that the Earl did not intend to go through the ceremony with his trousers turned up, but simply forgot to turn them down when he arrived at the church. The wedding took place in New York, and thousands of anxious young men are fully resolved that at all day festivities as least their trousers shall be turned up. Some of them intend to follow the new fashion at dinners and balls. This will be rather an amusing development which will lead to a superfine taste in socks. Columns appear on the subject in the papers, and the persons who really saw the Earl's trousers turned up in Grace Church are perpetually being applied to by those who are anxious to have their evidence at first hand, being unwilling to depend on hearsay in such a momentous matter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Egremont castle 1,873 tons, Captain W Valentine, sailed on Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain John Stone sailed yesterday for Calcutta via cost ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Swordsman, 663 tons, Captain A McDermott sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE s s Rheinfels 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Rangoon 5th August, with a cargo of rice.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia 2,317 tons, Captin R Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mrs Egerton and Lieut Ledward as cabin passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo 12 cases opium, and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hussanbhoy, Mr Sayed Dawood, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, captain J A Magenis arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (22nd July), via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Sayad Mahomed Saheb as cabin, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, captain K W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Z Carbandeo, Mr M V Metha, Mr Gustave Hoag, and 151 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
A	Clan Fraser	1239	Henderson	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
C	Mobile		McAdam	Red Sea Ports	B & P S Co
H&J	Brahmani	521	Budroe	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
K	Talf	875	Hannah	Not fixed	H C Joosub
L	Java	919	Frohawk	Zanzibar	3-8 M Mackenzie
M	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hamburg	26-8 Glade & Co
O	Pachumba	866	Russell		M Mackenzie&Co

Alongside

H	Satrunji	547	A Fakeeri	Not fixed	Shepherd &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent
1	Oriental	5015	Moule	London	8-9 P & O Co
2	Persia	2313	Hutchinson	Liverpool	26-8 Graham & Co
3	Inch Barra	2663	Major	Not fixed	J Mackintosh &Co
5	Malwa	1934	Blackburn	China	6-9 P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	3 34	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9 A L S N Co
9	Lombardy	1726	Tendal	False Point	1-9 H Cassum
15	Kolpino	1830	Smith	Karachi	30-8 F Muir & Co
18	Swordsman	646	McDermott	Mauritius	V Ebram &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S.	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed	Shprd &Co
"	Kaveri	513	Ahmed	do.	do.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Mobile s	McAdam	Busreh, Aug 11.
	Belfor s	Holman	Liverpool, July 21.
	Naderi s	McAllister	Jedda, Aug 15.
	Wardha s	Turner	Rangoon, Aug 5.
27	Nadir s	Budd	Calcutta, Aug 7.
	Eiffel Tower s	Peterson	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg, &c.
	Egremont Castle s	Valentine	Karachi.
	Persia s	Hutchinson	Liverpool, &c.
27	Lalpoora s	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Swardsman s	McDermott	Mauritius.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Bancoora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Landaura, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.		
21	Purnea s	England ...Rangoon, July 25.
22	Electrician s	Brown ...Liverpool, July 21.
	Coromandel s	Whelen ...London, July 21.
	Vadala s	Nailer ...Mauritius, August 4.
	Longships s	Whyte ...Colombo, August 15.
23	Novas s	Brown ...Bombay, August 15.

DEPARTUR

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY COMPANY—Are prepared, from the 1st of September next, 1893, to SUPPLY their BUTTER, at One Rupee per lb.

THE WESTERN DAIRY COMPANY—Having REDUCED the PRICE of their Butter to One Rupee per lb., trusts that the public will now give it a Trial. Special Charges will be made for large quantities taken. An inspection of our Dairy is Solicited.

BEST CIGARS.—Direct from the Factory. Java Gems No. 1, 2 & 3, per box of 100, Rs. 2-8, 2-4 and 2 respectively.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo St., Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARION'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC SET for SALE.—Half plate, united Rectilinear Lens with Stops, Instantaneous Shutter, Re-touching Apparatus, &c. Price, Rs 125. Apply, "Novice," care of this Paper.

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CARPETS,—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3 with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Grosgrave Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkars:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

A FURTHER drop of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, making the price 97⅜—a decline of 1¼ per cent. since the earlier part of the month—but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½; and the market rate of discount was put down ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, say to 4¼ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 4¼ per cent. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, which makes £350,000 returned during the week. The price of Bar Silver declined 5-8d. per oz., to 34d.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower, at £64⅞; and in New York, the value of Silver had become nominal again. Demand Exchange on London was half-a-cent. lower, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India was further reduced ⅛d. to 1s. 2⅛d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ to 99; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·35.

To-day, about £300,000 more in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England; but all the State Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unaltered. Bar Silver in New York has become quotable again, at 73 cents per oz.—a decline of two cents from the last price wired on Thursday; demand Exchange on London having advanced half-a-cent., to 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 161,000 ounces of Silver, at 73·75 cents.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, and a further decline of 1d. per cental was established in the price of No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 6d. Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,720,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. The linseed market had become dull.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for August and September deliveries, and 41d. for December and January. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

To-day again, spot prices in Liverpool have been unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. The Sales are 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's Imports are 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet. Good Oomra at Havre has advanced 1¼ franc to 47 francs; and Fine Broach half-a-franc to fcs. 50.

The week's total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 11,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales. The total stock had decreased by 24,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 183,000 bales higher than at the same time last year, though 290,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 28,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 30,000 bales during the week; but of Surats there were 4,000 bales more in sight; and the figures now show, in the total Supply for all Europe, a decrease of 351,000 bales compared with those for last year, and an increase of 626,000 bales as against the year before; and in the supply of East Indian cotton, a decrease of 76,000 bales, and 146,000 bales respectively, in the same comparison. Spot Cotton in Liverpool was unchanged in value yesterday compared with the previous Friday; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-16d. higher; the price of ready stuff having been 5-16d. higher than at the same time last year, but 5-16d. lower than in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 7¼ cents; but September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the total falling off this season 2,024,000 bales and 1,899,000 bales, compared with 1892 and 1891, respectively.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York has advanced ¼ cent, to 7¼ cents per lb.; and September Futures are 3¼ points higher, at 7·42 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales going against 100 bales last year, and 7,500 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight is 6,570,000 bales, compared with 6,550,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	13,000	12,000	31,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	14,000	7,000	11,000
" " Continent	7,000	4,000	..
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,038,000	7,083,000	6,957,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,280,000	3,301,000	3,329,000
" to Continent do.	2,092,000	2,516,000	2,442,000
" Stock in the Ports	200,000	404,000	216,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,330,000	2,631,470	1,704,100
" Surats	188,000	263,227	231,240
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,193,000	1,365,920	833,270
" London	10,000	8,000	17,000
American Afloat	20,000	15,000	12,000
East Indian "	10,000	20,000	20,000
Total	1,223,000	1,403,920	942,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	3 3-8d.	3½d.
Difference	9-16d.	9-16d.	1 1-16d.

The local Produce and other Markets, and the Banks have been closed to-day for the *Cocoanut-day* Holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

	bales.
Cotton	356
Wheat	6,757 cwts.
Linseed	3,995 "
Rapeseed	5,119 "
Castorseed	1,135 "
Rice	8,403 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 22, as compared with the statement of August 15, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 15. Rs.	A.	P.	August 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46,07,426	12	5	1,90,68,122	15	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,40,93,182	8	0	5,15,58,634	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,23,155	6	11	4,54,494	8	6
Sundries	20,13,622	4	9	20,23,109	7	11
Rs.	9,63,37,400	0	1	9,83,06,361	9	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	88,35,833	0	0	1,04,31,285	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	51,96,088	8	0	57,96,088	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	92,19,475	8	6	93,61,943	10	0
Credits on do.	99,04,156	11	9	97,07,476	13	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,69,11,517	10	4	1,74,65,753	8	4
Balances with other Banks	5,06,328	6	11	4,56,953	1	4
Bullion	8,427	1	0	8,427	1	0
Dead Stock	12,57,403	2	2	12,53,610	1	0
Stamps	8,807	1	6	8,411	1	7
Sundries	15,23,553	14	4	14,98,107	6	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,84,03,090	6	7	1,84,69,479	1	8
Do. at Branches	2,52,62,776	5	0	3,36,44,125	12	8
Rs.	9,63,37,400	0	1	9,83,06,361	9	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and assets up to August 22:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	37,35,500	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,25,183	do.
Other Deposits	23,31,517	Dec.
Post Bills	31,399	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	18,96,153	Inc.
Loans	13,42,469	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,96,821	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,34,235	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	63,449	do.
Do. at Branches	16,20,650	Dec.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 19, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	31,171	32,640	...	1,469	5,599	...
Parcels, &c.	23,296	31,906	...	8,610	..	19,142
Goods						
Other earnings	2,261	4,521	..	2,263	...	6,374
Weekly total	56,728	68,970	..	12,242	...	..
Aggregate	4,51,573	4,71,490	...	...	..	19,917

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—August 9, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Hugh Gough, Esq, 1st Assistant to I G of Police, of a son.
GORDON—August 17, at Nowrong, the wife of Surgeon-Captain P C H Gordon, Army Medical Staff, of a son (prematurely).
JORDAN—August 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of C J Jordan, Military Works Department, of a son.
LAZARUS—August 18, at Saint Thomas's Mount the wife of Mr H S Lazarus, P W D of a daughter.
MULLER—August 15, at Adrampatam, Tanjore District, the wife of Mr J A Muller, of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.
MELVILLE—August 20, at Fyzabad the wife of Captain J S Melville, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
TRAILL—August 21, at Jhansi, the wife of W H Traill, Indian Midland Railway, of a daughter (still-born).
WILLIAMS—August 16, at Akyab, Lower Burma, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C L Williams, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AVERN—August 20, at 10, Strand, Captain J Avern, S. S. Bozwada.
SUTHERLAND—August 19, at Ajmere, Bruce Marie, the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs W A Sutherland, aged 8 months and 21 days.

THIRD EDITION.

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AUGUST 1893
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication on a professional matter has been sent to us, following up communications which have already appeared in a professional journal. It is too professional and too long for our columns; and moreover it attacks parties who are prohibited by the rules of the service from replying to the allegations so freely made.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1893.

THE demand of the French Envoy at Bangkok that the Danish officers should be dismissed and sent out of the country, indicates an intention to treat Siam as a vassal or protected State—a pretension altogether incompatible with the protestations of M. Develle, that France desires to maintain the independence of that Kingdom. The claim to dictate to an independent Government in such a matter as the choice of its naval and military officers, is an assertion of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the State, and if that right be conceded, Siam will be reduced to the position of a feudatory of the French Republic. The first indication of a determination to push matters to this extreme, was the refusal of M. de Vilers to allow M. Pralin Jacquemins the distinguished Belgian jurist who is Foreign Minister in Siam, to take part in the negociations between himself and the Siamese Government. Whether on account of that refusal, or on other grounds, the meeting of the plenipotentiaries has been postponed indefinitely—in itself a very ominous symptom under the circumstances and none the less so that the moment is chosen for the arrival of four French men-of-war at Koh Samit. The Danish officers in the Siamese service were increased in numbers in recent years, to obviate the jealousies and other inconveniences resulting from the employment of subjects of either of the Great Powers. M. de Richelieu, who bears a French name, holds the rank of Admiral, and has laboured to make the royal navy as effective as the limited means at his disposal would allow. It may, however, be said without disparaging a capable and energetic officer, that the two or three Siamese gun-boats which could alone be opposed to the French ships under Admiral Hulinn, could not in any way influence the result if Bangkok had been threatened with bombardment. The Siamese troops trained under the foreign officers, do not number more than six or eight thousand men, while the militia has not been organised or equipped with a view to meeting European troops. These decisions show that the mere presence of the Danish officers can not make the Siamese armament, naval or military, in any sense formidable to the French force at the mouth of the Menam. There can be no pretence that the peremptory demand of M. de Vilers, that they should be expelled from the country, is dictated by fear of a *retour offensif*. The object is clearly political—to bring home to the Siamese the fact that they are no longer free to do as they please in their own household, but must henceforth subordinate their every action to the behests of a French Envoy or Resident. It may be taken as a matter of course that this new phase of the Franco-Siamese question, will be the subject of fresh representations addressed by Lord Dufferin and Ava to M. Develle, at the Quai D'Orsay.

According to the correspondent of the *Times* at Bangkok, the demand of M. de Vilers, that the Danish officers shall be expelled, is intended to afford a pretext for demanding fresh territory in the right bank of the Mekong—in other words that the whole question will be deliberately reopened with a view to exacting larger concessions. There is no inherent improbability in this assertion. In Paris, the forward school have openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the stipulations laid down in the ultimatum, because it made no reference to Battamgong and Angkor, the most fertile provinces of Cambodia, which were wrested from that kingdom some forty or sixty years ago by Siam. The present dispute was regarded as affording a good opportunity of recovering those provinces for Cambodia, which is now a French protectorate. M. de Lanessan has always insisted that the formal recognition of the Siamese sovereignty over those provinces in the treaty of 1867 was a blunder and an absurdity, and he contends that this provision was annulled when more recently King Norodom of Cambodia made France the protector of the rights of that State. By virtue of that protectorate, France has a considerable extent of territory on the right bank of the Mekong. M. de Lanessan, who has laid down the general lines of French empire in Indo-China, claims the river Se-Moun on the bank of which is the city of Korat as the rightful boundary, a tributary of the Mekong. This city is the destined terminus of a railway, now in course of construction by British *concessionnaires*, from Bangkok. "When we have retaken," says the French Governor-General, in his book on French policy in Indo-China, "the provinces of Battambong and Angkor, on the great lake, which formerly belong to Cambodia, and the basin of the Mekong and that of the Se-Moun, France will have obtained the natural limits of her Indo-Chinese Empire on the side of Siam. It will then be our duty to respect, and if need be protect, the independence of Siam." It is only too probable that the violent reclamations of which M. Develle was the object, when it was found that the ultimatum, even when supplemented by the second ultimatum, appeared to limit French acquisitions to territory on the left bank of the Mekong, have had their effect on the ministry, and led to the breaking off of the negociations, with a view to secure the extension of territory on the right bank, which M. de Lanessan regards as essential. In the ultimatum, the temporary assignment of the port and the fisheries on the Tali-tap or inland sea, was demanded as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity. The payment of the indemnity would, of course, entitle Siam to the restoration of the coveted region held in pawn. The possession of the two provinces with the river Se-Monn as a northern boundary to the west of the Mekong, would make France a most formidable neighbour of what would be left of Siam. The important city of Korat, which is the second city of the Kingdom, is but two hundred miles, nearly due north of Bangkok, and the completion of the railway which is now in progress would make a French garrison at Korat a constant terror to the King and his Court.

It is sufficiently endent that the Siamese question is about to enter on a new and very embarrassing phase. The Government of that country have no means of making head against these new demands. The weakness which compelled their submission to the hard conditions of the first ultimatum and the harsher terms embodied in the second, will compel acquiescence in a third. Great Britain cannot take up the cause of the Danish officers. To make their expulsion a *casus belli* with France would be too extreme a step for even the Hon'ble G. N. Curzon to recommend. Lord Rosebery will scarcely be able to make even a representation on a matter which affects Denmark rather than England. In this connection it must be borne in mind that when hostilities between France and Siam were imminent, a notification was issued by the British Consul to the effect that Englishmen in the Siamese Army or Navy would fight at their own peril, and should not look to the Government for protection. The compulsory retrocession of the two provinces on the right bank of the Mekong might, however, raise a serious question affecting that independence of Siam, which the Government of Great Britain and France have agreed is desirable and even necessary. But it is very doubtful whether the public at home will concur in Mr. Curzon's opinion that Siam is the glacis of the Indian fortress, and that any interference with it must be resented by immediate war. Even in India, we are not prepared to regard as very portentous the possibility of news arriving from Upper Burmah that the French were reported to have crossed the Upper Mekong. Two hundred miles of impassable and malarious mountains would separate a French force on the Upper Mekong—if it could get there—from Mandalay, and Upper Burmah is a long way from India by sea and river. In the contingency presupposed of vicissitudes in Europe, with Russia advancing upon Constantinople, a French force would be much more usefully employed in Europe than on the Upper Mekong. It would be more necessary to protect Saigon than to send a force fifteen hundred miles away into the far interior, where it would be completely in the air. The French in Indo-China can effect absolutely nothing against India, the disproportion between a few hundred men of the foreign legion in the former territory and the two hundred thousand troops under the Commander-in-Chief in India rendering any notion of a contest or conflict absurd. Great Britain, and not France, is the most formidable sea power in the Eastern Seas, and in the nature of things must always remain so, while all the coaling stations from Aden to Hongkong are in her hands. The notion that French meddling constitutes in Siam however annoying a danger to India cannot stand examination for a moment.

MR. HARRY FURNISS will have the sympathy of every reader of *Punch*, and Mr. Swift MacNeill universal reprobation as one who would fain eclipse the gaiety of nations by seeking to suppress the freedom of the great caricaturist's wondrous pencil. Reuter can of course give no idea of the fun and frolic which "Lika Jako" lavished on the Ulster member who resented as a deadly insult an attention which well-constituted members are understood to pray and strive for. Sir Richard Temple, for example, has never concealed his sense of the debt of gratitude which he owes to the distinguished and sprightly artist who has made him the pattern lady's man of the House. It was said indeed that Sir Richard once turned round rather fiercely upon his Apelles, but that was an invention of the enemy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is notorious, regards every successive chin bestowed upon him as a gift beyond price. So prized is Mr. Furniss' skill that he was able to inform an interviewer recently that he enjoys a monopoly of the right to limn Commoners. "I have special permission at the House; as a matter of fact, I have the sanction of the Lord Great Chamberlain to sketch anywhere in the precincts of Westminster. My right there is an individual one." Mr. Harry Howe, who relates the conversation in the *Strand Magazine*, said: "But supposing Mr. Furniss they put a stop to you and your pencil entering." "In that case I'd go into Parliament," was the confident reply. And it appears that he has been approached on this subject by constituencies on two or three occasions. If Mr. Furniss does find it necessary to enter the House as a Member, it is to be hoped that he will not sit in front of Mr. Logan, or with his back to Mr. Fisher, nor anywhere in the neighbourhood of Mr. Swift MacNeill. The artist confided to his friend the secret of his method. He lays hold of some characteristic expression or action, and dwells upon it. Mr. John Morley is a difficult man to take in black and white. If you could suggest his red tie in the picture you would have caught him. Mr. Asquith is also difficult, but he has a low comedian's mouth which helps immensely. Sir Richard Temple is the easiest, a fact which accounts for his never being omitted from any scene in the House of Commons. Mr. Joseph Arch always wipes his hands down his coat before shaking hands with you. "I invented Gladstone's collar, and made Churchill small, not because he is small, but, because I think it is the caricaturist's art, not so much to give an absolutely correct likeness but rather to convey the character and value of the man through the lines you draw." He owns that the wives of M. P.s send him most abusive letters from both sides. On the other hand, "the wives of some members write and ask me to caricature their husbands," One member suggested that I should keep my eye on him. I did, Yet he cut me dead when he saw his picture. It's so discouraging, don't you know, when you are so anxious to oblige!" When asked whether there was anything suggestive of cruelty in caricature, he answered with a good conscience: "Not in this country. In Spain, Italy, and France—yes. Caricaturists there score off their cruelty." Let Mr. Swift MacNeill take this to heart and go on a foreign tour for a while, and let Mr. Furniss alone.

THE returns of accidents on Indian Railways for the past year show that the lines are worked with singular absence of danger both to employés and passengers. As compared with 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent way shows a decrease of twelve, notwithstanding an increase of six hundred and fifty-five additional miles of line. Whether the increased length of line can of itself be accepted as increasing risk, however, is doubtful; for the train mileage run was a hundred and thirty-one thousand miles less than in the previous year. It is on the mileage run rather than on the length of line that the proportion of accidents should be calculated. The chief variations are shown to have occurred under collisions between goods trains which were seven to seven as against seven to nine; collisions between light engines, forty-two as compared with twenty-one; engines, trains, or parts of trains leaving the rails, four hundred and two against three hundred and twenty-two; trains running over cattle on the line, eighteen hundred and twenty-four as against eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Failures of engines have been fewer; slips of embankments, fires and "other accidents" have all diminished. The Southern Mahratta Line has an unenviable reputation in the matter of accidents. It ranks first among the lines which have destroyed cattle, and in accidents in relation to train mileage run it is highest. The average was one accident in every five thousand six hundred and eight train-miles run. The South Indian, the Nizam's Line, and the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railways had each one in eleven, thirteen, and seven thousand respectively, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway record was one in a hundred and forty-eight thousand, and the Bombay Baroda line one in a hundred and fifty thousand miles. The casualties to passengers from all causes on all lines were fifty-five killed and a hundred and thirty-nine injured, and to servants a hundred and ninety-three killed and five hundred and twenty-nine injured—a decrease in the case of passengers, but rather a large increase in the number of servants. In accidents to trains

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIAMESE QUESTION IN A NEW PHASE.

DEMAND FOR THE DISMISSAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The *Times'* Bangkok correspondent states that M. de Vilers, the French Envoy, is demanding the expulsion of the Danish officers serving in the Siamese Army and Navy.

The *Times'* correspondent believes that these claims are only a pretext for demanding fresh territory on the right bank of the Mekong.

The meetings of the Plenipotentiaries at Bangkok have been adjourned *sine die*.

FOUR FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ARRIVED.

Four French men-of-war have arrived at Kohsamit probably with the intention of exercising pressure on the Siamese Government.

H. R. H. Krom Luang Dewawongse, Chief Minister, has gone to Bangpain to consult with the King in view of the attitude assumed by M. de Vilers, the French Envoy.

WILD RUMOUR THAT RUSSIA IS PREPARING TO OCCUPY HERAT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, an important Vienna paper, publishes a telegram from Samarkand, which is not yet confirmed, stating that the Russians are preparing to occupy Herat, and are fortifying Penjdeh, Sarakhs, and Pulikhatum.

MASHONALAND AFFAIRS.

DEFIANT MESSAGE FROM LOBENGULA.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Lobengula has sent defiant letters to Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL REPORTED.

LONDON, Aug. 25,

The Report on the Home Rule Bill was closured in the Commons, last night, without excitement, and the remaining Amendments were disposed of mostly without any division being taken.

The third reading of the Bill is fixed for Wednesday.

ASSAULT IN THE LOBBY ON HARRY FURNISS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, member for South Donegal, committed an assault on Mr. Harry Furniss in the lobby of the House of Commons, last night, owing to the latter having caricatured him in this week's *Punch*.

Mr. Furniss will probably apply for a summons.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The following are the correct names of the members of the Opium Commission :—

Lord Brassey.	Mr. A. U. Fanshawe.
Sir William Roberts.	The Maharajah of Durbungha.
Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.	
Mr. Arthur Pease.	Mr. Haridas Viharidas Desai, the Dewan of Junagadh.
Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, member for Prestwich.	
Sir James Lyall.	

CRICKET NEWS.

Yorkshire has beaten Sussex by eight wickets and Kent has beaten Middlesex by twelve runs.

The match between England and Australia ended in a draw.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

TEMPORARY RANK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Local rank of Colonel and temporary rank of Major-General has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkins, R.E., Director-General of Military Works in India.

THE TROOPS AT CHILAS.

The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence with the Government of India in considering the behaviour of the troops in action at Chilas, in March last, to have been excellent.

THE 5TH GOORKHAS.

A Wing of the 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, told off for convoy escort in the Khagan Valley, will only work in the British territory, supplies being taken over at Babusar Pass by troops from the Gilgit Agency.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

It has been decided that it is inexpedient for the Kashmir Residency to change hands oftener than is absolutely necessary, and therefore Colonel Barr will not move when Colonel Prideaux returns from leave.

Udaipur will opportunely fall vacant for the latter officer about the time he reaches India.

HIMMAT SINGH AND HIS GANG.

Three dacoity cases, in which Himmat Singh with thirteen other persons of his gang, were implicated for dacoity and murder committed within Gwalior territory, were disposed of by the Sessions Judge on Saturday.

Himmat Singh and his principal lieutenant have been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death ; eight sentenced to life imprisonment, and three to ten years. The fourteenth accused who was extradited has been acquitted. The value of property recovered from the gang by Mr. Naylor, and recognized as stolen property by its owners, is nearly worth Rs. 3,000.

THE COMING CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Final sanction has been accorded to the following camps-of-exercise :—Rawal Pindi, 25th November to 23rd December, 15th and 60th Field Batteries, 22 Company (Heavy) Southern Division, Nos. 3, 8, and 9 Mountain Batteries, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers, 14th and 15th Sikhs, 25th, 26th, 30th, and 33rd Punjab Infantry, ; Agra, 15th to 27th January, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and 17th Bengal Infantry.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF ARMY SIGNALLING.

Lieutenant Anderson, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling, Bengal.

FORCES FOR KAJURI KACH.

Sufficient Cavalry and Infantry have been despatched from Dera Ismail Khan to Kajuri Kach, to replace those of the present garrison rendered ineffectual by the late fire.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

No new development in the matter of the sale of Council Bills is reported. The Government of India knows no more than the public, whether the Secretary of State will continue to nullify the effect of the recent currency legislation by selling bills at any price offered to him, or whether he will adopt measures which will enable him to provide for his requirements without putting Bills on a market which does not want them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25.

The s.s. Formosa arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅛
Bar Silver	34

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" " Imports of Cotton	28,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,183,000	"
" " " Surats	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission have now pretty definitely decided on their plan of operations. They desire to obtain, in the first instance, as full information as they can in respect to the excise systems of the different provinces in regard to hemp drugs, and also in respect to the nature of the objections raised against these systems. They have therefore determined to pay a brief preliminary visit to certain provinces to collect information. The programme of this tour has been drawn up. The approximate date of arrival in each province is—

North-Western Provinces	22nd August.
Central Provinces	1st September.
Bombay	12th "
Madras	22nd "
Punjab	7th October.

The Commission, besides obtaining information in writing, will be able to discuss the system of each province with the local Revenue and Excise officers and with other persons interested therein. At the same time they invite any well-informed persons who object to the existing systems, to forward, without delay, a written statement setting forth their objections as fully and clearly as possible. In forwarding this written statement, the objector is also invited to state whether he will submit himself for examination as a witness hereafter. The Commission hope by the above plan to obtain information regarding existing systems and the objections taken to them, which will render it possible for them to examine witnesses on clear and intelligible issues. Meanwhile, they have drawn up a series of questions dealing fully with cultivation, preparation, consumption, effects, and taxation of hemp drugs. The Commission are circulating these questions to Local Governments to be put into the hands of selected witnesses. These questions will also be sent to those persons whose written statements deal with matters regarding which the Commission may desire to have further information and to such other persons as the Commission may think fit to examine. These witnesses will submit written answers, and will also (where it is deemed expedient) be orally examined by the Commission when they visit the different provinces for that purpose. The tour for the purpose of recording evidence formally will begin with Bengal in the beginning of November. The provinces will be taken probably in pretty much the same order as for the preliminary tour. The especial point to which it is necessary to invite public attention at present is that if there are any objections taken to existing systems, these should be submitted as promptly as possible to the Secretary, Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Camp.

The Commission will be much obliged if you will publish this communication and draw attention to it in your newspaper.—Yours, &c.,

H. J. McINTOSH,
Secretary, Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

Calcutta, Aug 15.

THE RIOTS : A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think if the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities raise a fund and make up the damages done to the temples and mosques, and such other religious places, by joint efforts and supervision, the feelings of the rioters will be pacified to a great extent by seeing that both the races have worked harmoniously in religious matters and admitted their faults.—Yours, &c.,

S. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

With effect from Friday, the 1st September, the tariff charges per word in messages to foreign countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st August. Therefore the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be Rs. 3 and Annas 5 via Suez and Teheran, and Rs. 3 via Turkey.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	5	30 p.m.	28	9
Teheran	27	8	15 a.m.	1	9
Suez	27	2	15 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	4
" Karachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	...	57	...	1

TWO or three months since, banks broke in Australia almost as rapidly as Members toppled over under blows, or fell accidentally over benches, in the House of Commons. Now it is the turn of the United States, from which news comes of fresh bank suspensions in different parts. The Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Eckles, reports that since the 1st of January last 105 National banks have suspended payment. Of these, thirty-seven are in the hands of receivers, while the remainder have either re-opened or are expected to do so. These collapses are records of a feverish state of the commercial world abroad, and which will doubtless have a prejudicial effect on affairs at home.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of August 11, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 11 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr E W Dun	Capt R H Beresford
Miss Dun	Lieut J W H Lyon
Mr J Walsh	Mr W S Betts
Mr and Mrs W F Hamilton	Mrs Bailey
Mr W J Bayford	Mr Cradduck
Mr C J Hall	Miss McCurdy

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj Spencer	Mr E A Bulkley
Mr Jamieson	Capt Hoxt.
Col V Rivaz	Mr F Roberts
Capt C C Anderson	Mr A E Montmorency
Mr Smith	Mr McKirdy
Maj W R Routh	Maj J A Fearon

FROM ADEN.

Lieut-Col E N Stace, CB	Mr Abdool Abib bin Abdoolla el Kayity

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

PARLIAMENT is expected to rise in the middle of September.

The Government are contemplating calling Parliament together at the end of October for an autumn session.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords on Aug. 7 on the subject of the importation of manufactured Indian silver.

The House of Lords adjourned on Aug. 8 till Aug. 22.

Mr. Chaplin introduced an animated debate in the Commons on Aug. 8, on the closing of the Indian Mints.

On the same day President Cleveland's Message with regard to silver purchases in America was read to Congress.

The little news from Siam this week shows that the terms on which an understanding was effected are being fulfilled.

The preparations for the general elections in France are being marked by the publication of revelations of a scandalous nature.

Col. H. E. Colville, C.B., Grenadier Guards, has been selected for special service in Uganda.

The "sacred wedding" of "Industry and Beauty" was the subject of an address given by Mr. Gladstone at Islington, on August 5.

The libel action brought by the Allan Steamship Company against Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., ended in a verdict for the plaintiffs with £200 damages.

Bank rate 4 per cent ; Consols, 98 98⅛ for money, 98⅛ 98¼ for the account.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. G. N. Greene, Ben. Ret. ; Major-Gen. J. G. Balmain, R. (Mad.) Art. Ret. ; Col. C. R. Whitelock, Bo. Ret. ; Major-Gen. C. E. Michel ; Gen. E. H. Cox ; Col. W. Scott ; Gen. G. W. Morgan, U.S.A.; Canon N. Wade ; Canon Cazenove ; Baroness Bolsover ; Dowager Marchioness of Huntly ; Miss M. A. Gordon ; and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Soldiers' Exhibition will be opened at Calcutta on 1st January next.

MAJOR H. C. HARFORD, Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed Commandant of the Kasauli Depot.

LIEUTENANT W. M. GRIMLEY, 12th Bengal Infantry, is granted 6 months' leave to Calcutta to study the language.

RESERVISTS of the Native Army whose retention in the service owing to their inefficiency is undesirable, are to be discharged with a gratuity.

MAJOR M. C. BARTON, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department on completing his tenure of appointment as Superintendent of Instruction, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT STEWART, Seaforth Highlanders, who was recently bitten by a mad dog in Kashmir, is being despatched, at Government expense to Paris, for treatment in the Pasteur Institute.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a grant to the British officers with the detachment of the 15th Sikhs forming the Agency escort at Gilgit, of a deputation allowance equal to 20 per cent. on the permanent pay and staff allowances they were drawing prior to proceeding to Gilgit.

THE following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Volunteer Medals for the season 1892-93 :—Presidency Medal.—Volunteer T. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, 92 points. Provincial Medals.—(1) Bengal : Captain H. Dale, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 91 points. (2) North-Western Provinces and Oudh : Corporal J. P. O'Brien, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, 86 points. (3) Assam : Trooper J. D. Neish, Assam Valley Mounted Rifles, 83 points. (4) Punjab : Volunteer D. McDonald 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 89 points. (5) Central Provinces : Sergeant J. E. Lee, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, 76 points.

THE following drafts come out in the first four troopships leaving England on the 7th, 14th, 23rd, and 30th of September, and reaching Bombay on the 2nd, 11th, 18th, and 25th of October : First troopship : 5th Lancers 35 men ; 7th Hussars, 102 ; 16th Lancers 50 ; 19th Hussars 45 ; 21st Hussars 75 ; Royal Engineers 19 ; Suffolk Regiment 53. Second Troopship : Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers 101 ; Welsh Regiment 132. Third Troopship : Royal Horse Artillery 2 ; Field Artillery 366 ; Mountain Artillery 40 ; Garrison Artillery 128. Fourth Troopship : 18th Hussars 102 ; Royal Horse Artillery 90 ; Royal Scots 121 ; Norfolk Regiment 131 ; East Surry Regiment 151 ; Hampshire Regiment 120 ; West Kent Regiment 120 ; Manchester Regiment 100 ; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 116.

THE journey of the Durand Mission to Kabul, as a contemporary remarks, will doubtless be watched with much interest by the general public, many of whom must have forgotton the names of the places along the route, once so familiar in their ears. Jamrud is an outpost on the Peshawur border, though the Khyber is controlled as far as Landi Kotal, which is just under 19 miles further to the westward. At Landi Kotal is the fortified sarai held by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles, and here a telegraph station strongly equipped with picked signallers, has been established. From the *kotal* the road drops sharply down to Landi Khana, where an Afghan post is established. Thence to Dakka is easy going, the hills opening out gradually and the last few miles being in plain country. Thus, the first march in Afghanistan is 10¼ miles. From Dakka onwards to Basaul is 12 miles, thence to Barikab about 11, and onwards to Jellalabad 17 3/4 by the Kabul River route. This last march will probably be made into two. Further on the distances are :—Rosabad, nearly 13 miles ; Safed Sang (Gandamak), 16 ; and Pezwan Kotal, 12 3/4. Here again the full distances may not be done, the 42 miles probably being broken up into stages of about 10 miles. From Pezwan on to Kabul the marches are :—Sei Baba, 10 miles ; Latabund, 9¼ ; Butkhak, 9¼ ; and Kabul, 9¼. Thus the total length of the road, as we know it, from Landi Kotal to Kabul is between 142 and 143 miles, which at about 10 miles a day should just take a fortnight to cover. If the Mission were travelling merely with a detachment of cavalry, 10 days would probably be sufficient for the journey ; but the Amir is sending infantry as well as cavalry to escort Sir Mortimer Durand, and the rate of progress must consequently be slower. As to the country to be passed through, marching in the Jellalabad Valley is easy enough, but the climate at this season of the year is not a pleasant one, the sun having great power. After Safed Sang near Gandamak is passed the hills are entered, and the nights at least will be cool, though the heat in the Jagdalak defiles in the day time will be very like that in the Khyber. Kabul itself has not at all an unpleasant climate in September, as it lies 5,780 feet above sea-level. The cold weather sets in early in October and the autumn is most delightful, as cool breezes sweep the valley from the Hindu Kush and the heights of the Paghman Range. Kabul is wonderfully healthy, typhoid that scourge of our Indian cantonments, being practically unknown. Cholera sometimes occurs in epidemic form, but at long intervals. The city probably owes its salubrity to being built just below a gorge through which the Kabul River runs from the Chardeh Valley. The winds sweep over it, purifying the air and the slope of the ground ensures good drainage. Abdur Rahman during his term of residence has raised several handsome buildings, and his durbar-hall is said to be a really fine structure with great floor space. On the return journey of the Boundary Commission he lodged Sir West Ridgeway and his party in comfortable quarters and treated them with lavish hospitality. He will certainly play the part of a generous host to the members of the present Mission, for he has all the impulses of a free-handed Oriental ruler when guests have to be honoured.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

No better weather could have favoured the playing off of this important and interesting annual fixture on Friday and Saturday. There was a large turn-out of spectators, both ladies and gentlemen, and the field all round was thickly lined with crowds of people. The game became a most exciting one towards the end, and it was pleasant to note the warm interest and kindly feeling that existed among natives, who were most enthusiastic in their applause when anything clever was done by either batsmen or fielders. His Excellency Lord Harris was also present in the afternoon, and watched the game with interest. Saturday being a general holiday it tempted a larger number of spectators on the Esplanade. The teams were evenly matched, and although the Home team lost they played up most pluckily throughout. The Visitors who were 10 runs ahead of their opponents in the first innings, scored 99 in the second innings. The Home team thus had 110 runs to make to win. This performance seemed very easy when 91 was telegraphed at the fall of the seventh wicket. It may be well imagined how Captain Creagh was cheered on his heavily driving Geoghegan for four. The players were encouraged with another cheer when 100 was signalled. Again the excitement rose when Captain Creagh and Mr. Cave were disposed of. Hopes were still entertained of the Home team carrying the game, even when their last man, Mr. Sinclair, joined Mr. Clark, the score then stood 9 for 101. Mr. Clark then gave a chance which was heartily accepted, and the innings closed only 8 behind the Visitors' score.

The following are the particulars of the day's play :—

Play was resumed at 11-15 and Trask and Wilkins, the two not-outs over night, went at the wickets to face the attack from Sinclair and Clark. Bombay fielding was better placed than during the first innings, and it was simply through good placings that Trask obtained two more. 20 was telegraphed and Wilkins out Clark for one. Three maidens were put up, and play continued to be very slow. Trask cut Sinclair for two and Wilkins sent Clark to leg for three. In the next over he again put away Sinclair to leg, but was well returned by Smith, and only a single could be obtained. The same player skied Clark, but owing to the glare he could not be caught. A couple of byes was obtained off the same bowler, who at the next ball scattered Wilkins' wickets (32-2-16). Young filled the vacancy, and after stopping four balls from Sinclair he got a double. Trask was playing a steady game, defended against the attack of Clark who put up a maiden, and Sinclair followed suit. Last ball, however, from Clark's next over, Trask sent to the boundary, and the same player securing a double from Sinclair, 40 was put up on the board. Greig relieved Clark, and Young was held at the wicket by Tylden (44-3-5). Trevor partnered Trask, who sent Sinclair to screen on the boundary. Trevor obtained three from a sneak off Greig, sent Sinclair to cover for a couple, and in the next over hit Greig to leg for which the players ran out four. A single was scored for a bye, and 60 was telegraphed. Clark relieved Greig, and put up a maiden. Trask sent Sinclair to pavilion but was pluckily stopped from touching the pegs, and three could be secured. Trask was beautifully held by Smith behind the bowler (67-4-21). Oakshott partnered Trevor and sent Greig, who now relieved Sinclair at the Market end, to the screen, and in the next over obtained three on the cover. Trevor was all but out when he tried to get a run of a stroke, which was not well returned by Cave. While trying to hit a full pitched from Greig, Oakshott missed, and the stumps tumbled down (81-5-7). Captain Fowle, the new comer, began with a "chance," and was let off. Trevor was nicely taken by Benson on the slip (90-6-19). Stockdale joined the other A.-D.-C. who secured three on the square. Stockdale appeared to follow suit, but was easily taken up by Creagh (94-7-1). Geoghegan went at the wicket, and Fowle was also held at slip by Benson (98-8-4). Dod filled the vacancy. Sinclair relieved Clark, and put up a maiden. Greig clean-bowled Geoghegan (99-9-1). The Visitors could not put in their last man Newnham who was absent, and the second innings ended in a total of 99.

The Home team began their second innings at 1-15, and Tylden and Brooks faced the bowling of Geoghegan and Fowle. Play was very slow, and it took 20 minutes to score the first ten. Just as 10 was being telegraphed Tylden skied Fowle on the square, and was held by a substitute who fielded for Newnham. Benson joined Brooks, but before one more run was added to the score, Benson was caught by Oakshott, while playing off Geoghegan. At this stage play was adjourned for lunch.

Play was resumed at 2-30 after luncheon and Greig filled the vacancy caused by Benson, but he was clean bowled by Geoghegan. Smith partnered Brooks and between them they raised the score to 20. Several singles were secured of nice drives. Stockdale relieved Geoghegan. Excepting a few strokes the scoring was very slow, and thirty was telegraphed at 3 o'clock. Wilkins relieved Fowle, and his first over was rather expensive, nine being added to the score. 50 was soon telegraphed. A brisk shower interfered, and play was stopped for a few minutes. Smith then received notice to quit being given l-b-w to Stockdale. (57-4-22). Smallwood now went at the wickets, and his first was a sensational four. Brooks was playing a careful game, and Smallwood was hitting up. Geoghegan who had relieved Wilkins held him nicely as he drove right in the bowler's hand (74-5-11). Lindsay and Brooks were now together, the former was lucky, being let off twice before he played half a dozen balls. He made the best of the opportunity given to him. Brooks who had up to now played a correct game, was clean-bowled by Geoghegan (88-6-32). Cave joined Lindsay, and the latter called out for a run. Cave hesitated, and did not run. A confusion followed and Lindsay who could not return to his wicket was run out, (91-7-9). Creagh joined Cave, and some vigorous play was exhibited, but his career was very short, and he was nicely held by Newnham behind the bowler (100-8-7). Clark partnered Cave who was caught at slip by Fowle (101-9-2). Sinclair was the last man to be at the wickets and before he could make anything, Clark was caught by Fowle, and the second innings of the Home team closed with 101 leaving the visitors to win by 8 runs.

The scores are :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Trask, l-b-w, b Benson	10	c Smith, b Clark	21	
Capt G B Smith, b Sinclair	7	c Tylden, b Sinclair	0	
Mr A D Wilkins, b Greig	19	b Clark	16	
Mr F Young, b Clark	18	c Tylden, b Greig	5	
Mr H G Trevor, c Sinclair, b Greig	7	c Benson, b Greig	19	
Mr W S Oakshott, b Greig	2	b Greig	7	
Capt Fowle, c Smallwood, b Clark	19	c Benson, b Greig	4	
Capt Stockdale, b Clark	12	c Creagh, b Greig	1	
Capt F G Geoghegan, c Tylden, b Clark	3	b Greig	1	
Capt Willy Dod, b Sinclair	0	not out	0	
Mr P H Newnham, not out	0	did not play	0	
Extras	7	Extras	25	
Total	104	Total	93	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Sinclair	45	20	1	2	87	21	8	1
Capt Benson	45	30	2	1	30	8	3	0
Mr Clark	52	24	3	4	70	18	8	2
Mr Greig	35	24	3	3	56	37	3	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major W Tylden, hit wkt b Geoghegan	2	c Subat, b Fowle	6	
Mr J G Greig, run out	12	b Geoghegan	0	
Mr G E Cave, b Fowle	1	c Fowle, b Stockdale	2	
Capt Smith, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	2	l-b-w, b Stockdale	22	
Capt E Lindsay, c Newnham, b Geoghegan	5	run out	9	
Mr J C Brooks, c Trask, b Fowle	3	b Geoghegan	32	
Mr F Smallwood, not out	40	c and b Geoghegan	11	
Mr P J Clark, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	0	c Fowle, b Geoghegan	0	
Mr A D. Creagh, c Trask, b Fowle	15	c Newnham, b Stockdale	7	
Mr R Sinclair, c and b Stockdale	9	not out	0	
Capt R P Benson, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	4	c Oakshott, b Geoghegan	0	
Extras	1	Extras	12	
Total	94	Total	101	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Geoghegan	70	31	2	2	73	27	3	5
Capt Fowle	78	55	1	7	45	23	2	1
Mr Stockdale	10	7	0	1	70	32	4	3
Mr Wilkins	...	...	...	...	10	7	0	0

A CORRESPONDENT of "Woman" tries to explain why her sex are afraid of mice. She believes that a mouse in the chamber of Marat would have deterred Charlotte Corday from her dred purpose. Most women have experienced the sensation. "You are sitting alone, reading, playing, writing, painting, or working. Suddenly you instinctively feel a sensation of horror of some evil influence that is present, but, as yet, unseen. You lift your eyes. You behold, gliding over the carpet towards you, without noise, apparently without the trouble of walking, a mouse. It stops ; it fascinates you. You drop your book, your music, your brush, your needle, whatever it may be, but you make no other sound. You feel your blood freeze, and your limbs slowly paralyse ; your heart stops beating, your breath ceases, a cold chill creeps over you."

THE LATE COLONEL CHARLES WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.

REUTER'S telegram, published by us on Saturday, announced the death of Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., late Political Agent of Kolhapore and the Southern Maratha Country. On the 8th instant, all Kolhapore, including his Highness the Maharajah, his brother and other Chiefs, with the principal officers of the State, and the European residents, assembled at the Kolhapore railway station to bid good-bye to Colonel Wodehouse and Miss Wodehouse on their departure for Europe. The European and Native communities joined heartily in wishing Colonel Wodehouse *bon voyage* and a speedy restoration to health and vigour. He took ill some weeks ago, and under medical advice was forced to retire from the Bombay Staff Corps. He left Bombay with Miss Wodehouse by the English mail steamer of the 11th inst.

Colonel Wodehouse was born in May 1838, and was in his fifty-sixth year at the time of his death. Coming out to India as an Ensign on 4th March, 1857, he served throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, was present at the siege and capture of Awab, the siege, assault, and capture of Kotah, took part in the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels, and the battle of Bunas in 1858, receiving the medal and Central India clasp. His first experience of civil work was during 1867 and 1868, when he was appointed Boundary and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha States. From 1865 to 1871 he served in Berar, holding at various times the appointments of Assistant Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Secunderabad. In 1873, he served for a short time at Baroda and Rewa Kantha, and began his connection with Kathiawar, in which province he remained till 1880, with an interval in 1876 and 1877, during which he acted as Private Secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, then Governor of Bombay. Colonel Wodehouse next held successively the appointments of Political Agents in Mahi Kantha, and Kathiawar, and in 1887 accompanied the Kathiawar Jubilee Deputation to England, where he was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire. From June, 1888, up to the date of his retirement, he has been Political Agent of Kolhapore and the Southern Mahratta Country. How highly his services have been appreciated by Government, may be gathered from the fact that he was granted the privilege, very unusual in the Political Department, of a year's extension from May last, when he attained the age of fifty-five. This extension was received with much pleasure in the Southern Mahratta country, where Colonel Wodehouse's geniality, sound sense and real interest in their welfare had won for him the sincere friendship of the Chiefs, and in Kolhapore itself it was considered particularly appropriate that he should be permitted to serve on till the installation of the young Maharajah, over whose State he had watched with so much care during the past four years of the minority. Unfortunately this was not to be, for some weeks ago Colonel Wodehouse, who till then could more than hold his own with the youngest at golf, swimming, tennis, billiards, and other games and exercises, suddenly fell ill, and had to retire on pension after a service of thirty-five years.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

ON Saturday last the Hindus celebrated what is known as the Cocoanut Festival, which derived a casual importance from the circumstances that it was the first great festival occurring since the late riots in Bombay between Mahomedans and Hindus. Ordinarily it has been an inoffensive festival, in connection with which no disturbance of the peace has occurred in Bombay for many years past, but unpleasant events of the past few weeks imposed on the authorities the duty of taking care that no collision should take place between the two communities yesterday when large masses of the people assembled on the beach for the purposes of worship, and a fair was held on the Esplanade in the afternoon.

The festival is also known as the Shravani or Narral Purnima, on which the best part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end. According to orthodox Hindu notions, the day marks the beginning of the end of the monsoon ; and the propitiatory cocoanut is thrown into the water to bespeak the kind attentions of Neptune towards those who, during the ensuing year, are to embark on commercial enterprises. Early in the morning of the day, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dressed themselves in their best clothes, and passed their time in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults decked themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments ; and with the elder members of the families, with flowers and cocoanuts in their hands, take their way towards the beach at Back Bay and Mody Bay. In the early part of the day hawkers of "barav-ni-lakri" ply a busy trade in their favorite nick-nack, which consists of a piece of paper tinsel, in the centre of which are tied up imitation pearl and glass beads with a gold or silver thread ; and as these are vociferously cracked up in the street, they form great attraction for children, who crowd about the hawkers with money to buy them, and then lovingly tie them round their arms. The fair in connection with the festival was held along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, opposite the Cama Hospital, and the booths and stalls, erected by Hindoo and Mahomedan dealers for the sale of sweetmeats and toys, were patronised up to a late hour. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, leopards, horses, &c., groaned and creaked, and were patronised by the young and old. The Hornby, the Cruickshank, and the Waudby Roads were densely packed with pedestrians and lines of carriages. Everything passed off peacefully.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 21.

LAST week was an unusually gay one, and the weather was in tune with the minds of the people—yes people, for all the tamasha was not confined, as usual, to the classes. The masses had their chances of a share if they wished to take it. To begin with the Gymkhana I have written of, was the event of Monday-Tuesday afternoon : the pigeon-shooting formed the excitement. Then on Tuesday and Wednesday evening and Wednesday afternoon the Australian Circus catered for all, grown up of all sorts and conditions, and tiny folks too. I think what fetched me most at the Circus was the rows of natives squatted on the gallery looking as grave as if an execution was impending. I think the company played in *urbs prima* before it came here so I will not descant on its qualifications or otherwise. *Urbs prima* is just now giving all your contemporaries paragraphs, yea, columns. Thursday and Friday were devoted to cricket and other mild amusements. Then on Friday evening came the event of the week, the General's big dinner and dance in honour of the Commissioner's birthday. What it is to be a Commissioner ? Small fry smuggle away their birthdays, only too glad to have them forgotten, but to have a burra khana all got up in one's own honour. Ah, that is one of the little flatteries to be come by in India only by those who live by "divine right." Sir George Wolseley never does things by halves, so it goes without saying that Mr. Nugent's birthday fete was excellent in every way. First, in natural order, came the dinner, to which eighteen people sat down. The guests of the evening were, of course, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Nugent, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macpherson, Mr. Cappel, Major and Mrs. Hart, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Greany were amongst the guests. After dinner all adjourned to the ball-room, and the number at the dance was about forty at least. The floor and decorations were perfection. Need I say the host and his fair sides-de-camp, Mrs. Harl and Mrs. Minchin, were none the less perfect. The 7th M. Infy. Band played a very good programme, and when 2 o'clock arrived, and even the most energetic dancers were inclined to cry *quantum sufficit*, who but our gallant hero of a hundred fights and ballrooms, would have thought of renewing the pleasure past by at once asking all his guests to come the following afternoon and take the floor "again —Sir George Wolseley is certainly earning for himself a "pleasant absence." Belgaum when it loses him, as I fear it will next April, will lose what has changed it from the dullest to one of India's brightest little stations.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE attended the Station Hospital in Peshawur on Wednesday, and inoculated 109 non-commissioned officers and men, and also four officers. General Kinloch, who invited the Professor there, was present.

THE FAILURE TO FIX THE RUPEE.

MR

ed on this account each month would have contracted the currency to its required limits more rapidly. Briefly, it may be said that the present position is due mainly to the great delay in the issue of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee and the postponement of the currency reform from January to July inasmuch as circumstances would have been more favourable for contracting the redundant currency of the country in the former than in the latter month; but it is partly due also to the action of the Secretary of State in selling Council bills at a price lower than that fixed by the legislation of 26th June.

The failure of the legislation now being an accomplished fact, and the Indian currency now being practically at a deadlock, let us inquire how long this state of affairs is likely to last, on the assumption that matters are allowed to continue on their present footing. With this object, estimates have been prepared giving the balance of trade month by month on the lines hereafter stated.

(1.) It is assumed that there was an available balance of 4 crores on 1st July, 1893, representing a portion of the circulation of 7,410 notes of Rs. 10,000 on that date. This balance actually inflated the currency, and is treated as having done so.

(2.) The Council bills paid in India in July are taken at their actual figure. In August the actuals have also been taken as far as possible. In September and following months, it will be absolutely necessary for the Secretary of State to accept bills at any price, or his need of funds will force him into loans, and for the purposes of this calculation it is assumed that he sells Council bills. The average monthly share of the budget figure of £18,700,000 at an exchange of 1s. 4d. represents Rs. 2,33,80,000, and that figure has accordingly been taken each month. With a lower exchange, this flure should be increased, and the solution of the problem postponed.

(3). The import of treasure is put down at Rs. 1,30,00,000 in July, on account of the large amount of silver imported by the exchange banks during that month. Thereafter, the figure entered is 55 lakhs a month. This is the actual average monthly value of gold and silver imported, but not coined, during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. The probabilities are that this import will rather be increased than diminished, as a means of paying for exports independently of Council bills. An increase under this head would, of course, still further postpone the settlement of the question.

(4.) The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, excluding the imports of Government stores, represents an estimate for July, after which the actual average is taken for each month during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. The excess runs as follows, month by month, beginning with August:—
Rs. 1,32,00,000, Rs. 1,72,00,000, Rs. 1,70,00,000,
Rs. 1,40,00,000, Rs. 3,07,00,000, Rs. 3,17,00,000,
Rs. 4,70,00,000, and Rs. 5,38,00,000. Thus it will be seen after allowing for a monthly import of Rs. 2,33,00,000, of Council bills, that it will be imposible to contract a redundant currency for several months to come, and it must also be remembered that the excess of exports over imports of merchandise, as taken, from past years, will not necessarily be continued during the next few months, under the altered conditions of the currency.

(5) The head Securities, Bills, &c., represents the next export of private remittances, rupee paper, bills, &c. In July 21 lakhs of rupee paper were alone exported. In August and the following months 13 lakhs have been entered monthly as exported, as that is the monthly average which the figures of the balance of trade for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 arrive at, and the normal condition is assumed. Should exporters, however, find it convenient and politic to pay for their exports by the enfacement of rupee paper in London for payment in India to any extent, the imports will be swelled, and the settlement of the question further postponed.

(6.) The subscriptions to the loan have been treated in full as reducing the available balance of the country. This is, of course, dependent on the circumstance whether the money is taken from floating deposits or from hoards. It is probable that some portion, at least, will come out of hoards, and to that extent the balance available increases, and postpones the settlement of the question.

The outcome of the whole is that at the end of each month up to March 1894 an available balance will remain, which will place the exchange banks in a position to accept or refuse the minimum fixed by the Secretary of State for his Council bills at their pleasure. In other words, even assuming that the exports and imports of merchandise will be proportionately the same in the coming months as they were in 1890, 1891 and 1892, the currency will continue redundant till March 1894, and it will not be till then that the rupee will again reach its sterling value of 1s. 4d. The aggregate result of the figures for the nine months, from 1st July 1893 to 31st March 1894, during which the contraction of the currency is proceeding, may be summarised as follows:—

I. Items Inflating the Currency.

	Rs.
Opening balance (available in Rs. 10,000 notes)	4,00,00,000
Council bills paid in India	17,59 37,000
Imports of treasure (gold and silver) (net).....	5,70, 0,000
4½ per cent. loans paid off in India	1,37,00,000
Total	28,66,32,0.0

II. Items Contracting the Currency.

	Rs.
Excess of exports over imports (merchandise)	23,55,29,000
Securities, bills, &c	1,35,31,000
3½ per cent. loan.....	3,29,00,000
Closing available balance.....	46,63,000
Total	28,66,32,000

If the trade of the country was not interfered with by this long delay in giving stability and certainty to the rupee, it would perhaps be of small consequence how long it took before the desired result was arrived at; but the letter recently addressed by Mr. Mackay, as President of the Currency Association, to the Government of India, and the telegram of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the same address, very clearly indicate the effect of the action of the Secretary of State in not making any practical attempt to carry out the object of the recent currency legislation. This is not a matter in which the small fraction of Government officials are concerned—their claims require separate consideration—but it is a matter which, in the first place, affects the large section of merchants. European and native, not only in the amount of their profits, but in their very existence, for they cannot now tell whether the Secretary of State will not sell bills in the future at such a rate as to cause exchange to fall to perhaps the intrinsic value of the silver in the rupee, and such a procedure, after they have pre-arranged their future business, on the faith of Government, on a rupee basis of 1s. 4d. would mean utter ruin and disaster, and their ruin on a large scale would mean also, for a time at all events, the ruin of millions of agriculturists, whose existence as exporters is dependent on the merchants. The present drop of the rupee to 1s. 2 15-16d. is very significant. If money was remitted to India at that rate and returned to England when 1s. 4d. was reached, it would mean a profit of over 7 per cent., and the fact that this is not jumped at by speculators indicates that is generally considered that it will take a very long time, if ever, before the rupee attains stability, coupled with the belief that the Secretary of State, forced to obtain money in England, will eventually accept a lower minimum even than 1s. 3½d. In other words, faith in the Government has disappeared.

Clearly it is the duty of the Government to put an end to this state of affairs, now going from bad to worse, and the remedy, which consists only in the necessary contraction of the currency, is as simple in its execution as was the passing of the Legislative Act inaugurating the currency reform. Looking at the estimate of the balance of trade month by month up to March 1894, in no month does the balance avilable for the payment of exports exceed six crores. The contraction of the currency by this amount, or to make it quite safe, say, 7 crores, would, therefore bring about the desired result, and this might be done by the following processes:—

(1.) The Government of India to defer payment of the 4½ per cent loans amounting to 137 lakhs, announced for payment on the 15th September.

(2.) The Government of India to announce a loan (3½ or 4 per cent) of 3 crores; tenders to be received, up to the 15th September, and payment to be made 50 per cent, on 30th September and 50 per cent. on 30th October.

(3.) The Government of India to watch the imports of silver, which will in all probability be used as a means of payment of exports as a set off against Council bills, and should the import be found to be excessive to levy an import duty temporarily, sufficient to raise the intrinsic value of the silver in the rupee to the nominal value as fixed by legislation.

(4.) The Secretary of State to fix his minimum price at which to sell Council bills at 1s. 4 1-16d.

(5.) As no bills would be sold at this rate at first, the Secretary of State to announce a loan of £500,000 (equal to Rs. 75,00,000 at 1s. 4d.) for payment of home charges, at 3 per cent. The 3 per cent. loan of £1,300,000 tendered for last month was taken up at a minimum price of 98 5-8.

(6.) The Secretary of State to defer payment in discharge of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railway Debentures, for which a loan of £1,300,000 (Rs. 1,95,00,000 at 1s. 4d.) was subscribed in July.

Thus by these various method the currency would be contracted directly and indirectly by 7 crores, and this could be completed before the end of October next, by which time the rupee would have risen again to 1s. 4d. Only a little more than one month's share of Council bills is allowed for in the above condition, to be met by loans in England, in compliance with the susceptibilities of the British gold hugs, who consider that to meet the current obligations of India in England by gold loans is "a procedure which would be condemned by sound financiers and speedily compel the attention of Parliament," but should the Secretary of State find it impossible to pay his way up to the end of October, with the help suggested, it would of course be necessary for him to borrow more.

It need scarcely be observed that the loans would cost the country but little, even if it was found necessary to raise 10 crores instead of 7. The money would be simply held in the Government balances for the time, and after the currency had contracted sufficiently, the whole could gradually be made use of in the repayment of loans, perhaps bearing higher interest. The cost of the use of 10 cores for 12 months at 4 per cent. would only be 40 lakhs, and the object to be gained may fairly be said to be worth many hundreds of lakhs.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Wednesday, the thirteenth day.

Mr. Henry, re-sworn, said that he examined all the interest accounts spoken to by the witness Mr. King. The inclusion of hundis for Rs. 14,500 in the balance-sheet of the 30th June 1890 was incorrect, as they were neither cash nor drafts, not being payable on demand. He knows Mr. Lionel Hearsey, a constituent of the Alliance Bank, now in England. Cash and drafts in the balance-sheet in December 1890 was also incorrect by the inclusion of Mr. Hearsey's drafts for Rs. 30,000. No money for them ever came into the Bank.

The Public Prosecutor put in Mr. Wilson's deposition in the case of Macauliffe *versus* Wilson in the Sub-Judge's Court. The reading of this was postponed till the oral evidence is finished.

Mr. Henry said that he was present throughout the inquiry by the District Judge in April 1892. He proved the Judge's and all witnesses signatures to the depositions, each deposition being put in separately. Dr. Collis, in whose name a fixed deposit account was opened, is now Principal Army Medical Officer in Ireland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard for Wilson, witness gave particulars of Mrs. Wilson's fixed deposit receipts, also Mr. Wilson's floating account, showing payments of over Rs. 15,000 in January 1891, and withdrawals extending over four and-a-half months to the 15th June 1891. Mr. Hearsey lives in Oudh and has considerable means. He paid the Bank a total of Rs. 80,000 in 1891. Witness thought it strange that for many years the directors held no meetings, and that he found no record of proposals and sanctions for loans except a few in the "loan sanction book," insignificant in comparison with the amount of the Bank's transactions. This implied such large powers of the manager, conferred or allowed, that it almost looked as if the Bank were Moss and Moss the Bank. He knows Moss had previous Banking experience; but from his investigation of the affairs of the Himalaya Bank witness says Moss was not a trained banker. It was most unusual to lend largely on the sole security of life policies. Policies were usually taken as collateral security. From the share register he proves that at, or soon after, the formation of the Bank 1,004 shares out of a total of 2,000 were allotted to Mr. Frederick Wilson, the defendant Wilson's father, who at his death held 1,000. He proved the increase of the fixed deposits from Rs. 1,09,075 to over Rs. 19,85,000. Roughly speaking, about 8 lakhs were then at 6 per cent., payable in England at par. This was not profitable for the Bank.

In answer to questions the witness seemed to think the provisions in the Companies Act for the inspection of books by shareholders useless, and he never heard of the section providing for an inspection by order of the Local Government being acted on. Witness audits the accounts of the Crown Brewery, of which Connell is Secretary and Accountant. He should not say that a person in such position as Connell would be utterly untrustworthy as auditor of another company. He thought the Bank insolvent in 1886. A shareholder coming to inspect the books could not easily have discovered the fact without knowledge of the Bank's accounts. Investigating them occupied witness some time. With the Judge's sanction he has filed civil suit against the directors and auditor for several lakhs, which came on the 27th July, but was adjourned because this prosecution interfered. He does not expect to recover the total sum, but some debts considered bad are partly realised. The legal adviser of the bank appears to have been Mr. Quarry, who still owes the bank Rs. 40,000.

The inquiry before the District Magistrate into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Thursday, the fourteenth day.

Before evidence was taken Mr. Munton drew the Magistrate's attention to statements in an Allahabad paper that Mr. Wilson and he, defendants in this case, had issued a fraudulent balance-sheet, and that Mr. Wilson had allowed Mr. Munton to withdraw his wife's deposit, and Mr. Munton performed a similar kind office for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Munton said the first statement was contempt of this Court, as that was one question the Court was trying, and the other statements were untrue. This tended to prejudice people's minds. The Public Prosecutor agreed that Mr. Munton had nothing to do with the withdrawal of Mrs. Wilson's depcsit, and that Mr. Wilson had nothing to do with the withdrawl of Mrs. Munton's deposit. Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Macauliffe's counsel in the case the newspaper wrote about, added that no such suggestion as collusion between Mr. Munton and Mr. Wilson for the withdrawl of deposits was ever made. Mr. Munton read the passages complained of. The Magistrate said he considered the article complained of very incorrect and objectionable, and that the statement that Mr. Munton and Mr. Wilson had issued a fraudulent balance-sheet was contempt of Court.

Mr. Henry, re-sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Melvill, said that early in the liquidation he asked Mr. Munton to come to the Bank and answer questions. He readily complied.

Re-examined, witness explained that the reserve fund existed on paper, though the securities pledged to the Agra Bank must be paid before the reserve fund securities could be redeemed. With reference to the question of the inclusion of hundis and usance drafts, witness said reliance on the good faith of a drawer would not make a usance draft equivalent to cash, nor would the absence of risk. If witness got such a draft from Rothschild's he would certainly not put it in cash and drafts. The objection to the inflation of the cash balance at 30th June and 31st December 1890 by including usance drafts was that it deceived the public by showing a cash balance larger than the reality. He considered Mr. Moss a sufficiently trained bank manager for a comparatively small bank like the Himalaya. The auditor's report were not according to the article 94 table. A person in Mr. Connell's position in the Crown Brewery was not necessarily fit to audit bank accounts. He objected to being saddled with this prosecution, because the assets were inadequate to meet the cost. It was also not the liquidator's duty. At home the Treasury prosecutes.

The next witness, Narain Dass, cashier of the Bank under Bhagwan Das, co-treasurers, was examined by Mr. Vansittart about hundis and Mr. Hearsey's usance drafts, treated as cash. He put the hundis in cash by Mr. Greenway's order. Witness objected that it should go to bills, but was overruled; and so with Mr. Hearsey's drafts.

Mr. Alexander Chiodetti, an elderly Italian resident of Mussoorie and Dehra for 27 years, had a Rs. 55,000 fixed deposit in the Himalaya Bank in April 1890. His dealings were always with Mr. Moss and verbal. He received no letters while Mr. Moss was in Australia. In September he told Mr. Greenway that he wished to withdraw, to purchase annuities. Mr. Greenway said he had inquired, but the terms were bad. Witness changed his mind, and wished to divide the deposits among several banks. Mr. Greenway then proposed that witness should buy twenty shares and become a director, and help him to become manager, but he refused. Mr. Greenway said were he the manager the Bank would prosper, but it would not should Mr. Moss return. Witness spoke to Mr. Moss evading his request for the repayment of the Rs. 50,000 due in February 1891, saying the Bank was flourishing and the best bank in India. Believing this witness transferred the equivalent of over Rs. 4,000 from London to the Himalaya Bank in December 1890. Early in March 1891 he again tried to withdraw his deposit, but Mr. Moss promised payment in a fortnight by instalments, as money came in. Nothing was paid by the 18th March. Mr. Moss explained that he had been overruled by one whom he was bound to obey, but he would not name him. The deposit of Rs. 50,000 was never paid, meaning, except during the liquidation. Cross-examined by Mr. Alston, he said he had no conversation with any director as to deposits. His wife did all the correspondence with Moss. He did not agree to wait. He never consulted a lawyer between the 4th of March and the bank's closing.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

KILLED IN THE RIOTS.

THE death-roll of those who were wounded in the recent riot is still increasing. According to the official record close upon eighty persons have died. This includes seven more persons who have died during the last two days. The police have not yet got the correct number of the dead, but it is believed to be larger than the returns of the official reports show.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhoma Ramaya, aged about thirty years, lately a coolie, employed in sweeping a temple at Cammatipura, and resided in the temple together with a worshipper, named Papa Peeraji. On Friday, the 11th instant, at about 2 p. m., when the riot was going on in Cammatipura, they closed the door of the temple, and remained inside. Suddenly a mob of Mahomedan rioters appeared there, burst the door open, and entered the temple. The deceased ran out of the temple, but he was immediately pursued by the rioters, who knocked him down with sticks, inflicting several wounds on his head. Half-an-hour after the rioters had left the temple, the worshipper Papa Peeraji, who had escaped the fury of the rioters, returned to the temple, and found the deceased lying unconscious on the step of the temple. As the deceased refused to go to the hospital, he was carried into the temple, and treated by a private medical practitioner. On Thursday last he was seized with spasms and lock-jaw. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus set in, and he died at 12-30 a.m. on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus, following a wound on the scalp, the result of blows with sticks, received during the riots.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Essoo Rama, aged about twenty-five years, a reckla-driver, residing at Grant Road. At about 1-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant, a mob of Mahomedan rioters, collected in front of the deceased's house and began to pelt stones at the police and the military, who were trying to disperse the rioters. When the rioters refused to disperse and continued throwing stones at the military and the police the former fired at them. At that time the deceased was standing near a window on the second storey of his house and was looking into the street, when a stray bullet struck him in the right thigh. He was immediately removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 9 a.m., on Saturday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was due to a gun-shot wound in the right thigh received from a stray bullet during the riots.

A third inquest was held by the Coroner, on the same day, at Nesbit Lane, regarding the death of Govind Rutnoo, aged about thirty-five years, a labourer, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, and resided in that locality. On Saturday, the 12th inst., the deceased went out of his house in search of his cousin, who is a policeman in the Bombay Police Force, and who had not returned home on that day. About two hours after the deceased returned home with several wounds on his head. He was then quite sensible and said that he was beaten by the Mahomedan rioters, with sticks, on the Parel Road, in front of the J. J. Hospital. Some household remedies were immediately applied to the wounds, and the bleeding was stopped. On Friday morning tetanus set in, and he died at 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the wounds on his head, received during the riots.

A fourth inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a policeman, named Syed Meera Syed Ahmed, aged thirty-five years, lately a policeman employed in the Bombay City Police, and attached to the Colaba Section. The deceased had been in the service of the police force for the last fourteen years, and borne a good character. On Saturday, the 12th inst., at 8-30 a.m., he and a party of other policemen, were at the entrance of the Pydhownee Police Station, in charge of Inspector Roberts of the Esplanade Section, on duty during the riots, when a report came to the Pydhownee Police Station that a mob of Mahomedan rioters, were creating disturbance at the Jakeria Musjid. The deceased and the three other policemen were ordered to proceed to that locality, where on arrival they saw the rioters throwing stones, brickbats, and missiles of other kinds on the military and the police. The former in self-defence had to fire when a stray bullet struck Syed Meera penetrating the upper part of the right thigh, passed through the fleshy portion of it, and then entered the lower part of the trunk, and made its exit in the left groin. On admission into the hospital high fever set in, which was followed on two occasions by profused bleeding from the wound. The fever continued, diarrhœa came on, and deceased lost considerably in flesh and strength. He never rallied, and died at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. The verdict was that the deceased died from a gun-shot wound from a stray bullet received, while in the execution of his duty, during the riots.

A fifth inquest was held, on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Seedee, named Abbas. On Saturday, the 12th instant, between 1 and 2 p.m. the deceased was found by a policeman, lying by the side of the road near the Chinch Bunder overbridge. He had a wound on his forehead, about two inches long, and was bleeding profusely. The wound had apparently been inflicted with a stone or a stick. He was then in a semi-conscious state but did not speak. He was taken to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where dysenteric symptoms supervened, and he died exhausted at 5-15 p.m., on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by dysentery.

A sixth inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan boy, Ebrahim Ramjan, aged about seven years, son of a mendicant. On Sunday, the 13th inst., at about 7a.m., the deceased was following his mother, who was begging along Bheestee Mobolla. Suddenly some Mahomedan and Hindu rioters came there, and began pelting stones at each other, when one of the stones struck the deceased on the back of his head, causing a bleeding wound. The mother applied some sticking plaster to the wound and stopped the bleeding. On Saturday the deceased's jaws were locked, and he was seized with spasms. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday at mid-night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by traumatic tetanus, following a wound on the head, the result of being struck with a stone during the riots.

A seventh inquest was held yesterday, at the Ardesher Dady Street, on the body of Dadoo Vithal, a Municipal halalkore, aged about twenty-five years, residing at that locality. On Saturday, the 12th inst., the deceased was going to buy bread at a Parsee shop, at Khetwady Main Road, when he was beaten with sticks by some Hindoo rioters, inflicting a wound on the head. He was at once taken to his house by another Bhungee, and some household remedies were applied on his wound. On Saturday morning his jaws were locked, and he was seized with spasms, which increased in severity, and he died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury was of opinion that the death was caused by tetanus, following a wound on the head, the result of blows with sticks received during the riots.

IT will be remembered that it is exactly one hundred years ago that the first Friendly Societies Act, commonly called Sir George Rose's Act, but known to lawyers as the 33 Geo. III., c. 54, became law. In commenting upon this fact, the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies revels in the quaint wording of the Act. It defined friendly societies as "Societies of good Fellowship, for the Purpose of raising from Time to Time, by Subscription of the several members of every such Society, or by Voluntary Contribution, a Stock or Fund for the mutual Relief and Maintenance of all and every the Members thereof, in Old Age, Sickness, and Infirmity, or for the Relief of the Widows and Children of deceased Members," and it asserted that "the Protection and Encouragement of Friendly Societies in this Kingdom is likely to be attended with very beneficial effects, by promoting the Happiness of Individuals and at the same Time diminishing the public Burthens."

IT would seem, writes Mr. F. Ashley to "Nature Notes," as if the few jackdaws left in London were following the example of the rooks and seeking new resting places. A few years ago more than a dozen pairs built in the gardens of Devonshire House, Piccadilly, but they have this year deserted the place. On the other hand there is an indication that other wild birds are ready to take up their residences with us. Wood pigeons are common. Last year a pair built in Grosvenor Square, and sat closely for some time. This year a pair have built in the gardens behind the houses in Brook Street. A pair of wild magpies commenced to built in the Zoological Gardens this spring, but were disturbed by the Easter Monday visitors. On March 5th Mr. Ashley noticed a flock of lapwings over Hyde Park, and a pair of blue tits have just reared a family in the hedge at the back of Spencer House in the Green Park.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*: More than one lesson may be learnt from the recent riots. They show how deep and abiding are the racial and religious differences which divide the two principal communities in India. In this city we have Hindus and Mahomedans living side by side, they are mixed up in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, they are brought into daily business relations with one another, and yet it needs but a spark to kindle a terrible conflagration—it needs but an act of imprudence on either side to throw them into deadly conflict. These riots demonstrate to every intelligent and reflecting native what should be an obvious and self-evident truth, that in the absence of the British *raj* India would be torn asunder by intestine feuds and religious animosities. And further, they show the absolute needs of the administration of the country being in the hands of English officials. How would Bombay have fared during the past fortnight if we had to trust for the suppression of disorder and the restoration of peace to what, with delicate irony, the *Pioneer* calls the firmness and impartiality of the Native Civilian? The Bombay riots furnish an excellent comment on the claims put forward by Congresswalas as to the fitness of India for self-government, as well as on the wisdom of entrusting, in any large measure, the task of practical administration to the natives of the country. The jarring creeds and warring elements of India can only be reconciled or held in restraint by the mailed hand of the foreigner.

The Bombay explosion and the riots in Rangoon, Kathiawar, and the North-West Provinces emphasize in a most striking manner the observations made at the close of last month by Lord Roberts on occasion of his receiving the freedom of the city of Glasgow. Speaking of the lines on which the Government of India must be carried on, our late Commander-in-Chief insisted on the necessity of caution and deliberation before making any radical change in the principles which have hitherto guided our administration. We must never lose sight of the fact, he said, that the interests and inclinations, the sympathies and prejudices, of these millions, are diverse, and often conflicting; and that what is congenial and suitable to one group or to one province may be, indeed must be, uncongenial and sometimes totally inappropriate to another. In many respects, he added, the Punjabi Mahomedan and the Bengali, the Sikh and the Madrasi, the Pathan and the Mahratta, are more widely separated in feelings and ideas than are the English and Russians, the French and Germans, or the Italians and Norwegians; and of "India for the Indians," I always feel inclined to ask to which group or province they propose to consign the interests of all the others, and how contentment could be hoped for from any plan or experiment that would ignore the varied distinctions and contrasts of the vast multitude which form the Indian Empire, and treat it as if it were one compact and identical nationality.

In view of recent events, the succeeding passage in Lord Roberts's speech possesses extreme actuality. This reminds me, said his Lordship, of an opinion which a particularly astute, well-informed native gentleman of Madras expressed on being asked what he thought of the theory of "India for the Indians." He replied "Go to the Zoological gardens and open all the cages; you will see then what would be the end of India for the Indians. There would be a grand fight among all the animals, with the result that the tiger would walk over the dead bodies of all the rest." On being asked whom he meant by the tiger, he replied. "The Mahomedan from the North," who, as is generally known, though at present behindhand in the refinement of higher education, possesses, in common with other races of Northern India, those martial qualities which the peace-loving and more intellectual Southerner could not withstand. The moral which Lord Roberts draws from this allegory of the Madras gentleman who, he says, was one of the most enlightened native gentleman he ever met with, is, that India cannot be left to herself and that a supreme power is necessary to hold together the varied and various races.

It will be interesting to note the utterances of the Native Press as soon as quiet has been restored. I anticipate the lesson it will read from the recent incidents. The whole burden and responsibility for the riots will be thrown on Government. The authorities will be censured for not having taken timely precautions to nip the outbreak in the bud, for not having invoked the assistance of the military before the riots began, for not having taken counsel with the leaders of the two communities concerned, and for many other sins of omission and commission.

THE COOLNESS OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY HORNBY'S comments on the Victoria disaster (writes a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*) recall to me a little incident in his own career. I was standing one morning a dozen years or more ago on the cliff at Folkestone watching a detachment of the Channel Fleet. By my side stood a stranger also scanning the manœuvres with a glass. Presently I ventured a casual remark; and as it was not repelled with the proverbial British hateur, I had the temerity to observe, "Surely, sir, the risk of going through such evolutions in narrow and crowded waters, like this can hardly be justifiable." I was met by the stereotyped reply, "Well, you see, if you dont accustom men to handling their ships under awkward circumstances in cool blood, how can you expect them to be equal to emergencies in the confusion and excitement of an action?

"However," went on my unknown expositor, "I confess I never like the job myself, but you soon find out in difficult manœuvring what sort of a stuff a man is made of. I have had a much more profound respect for Admiral Hornby since I was the witness of what might have been a serious catastrophe a few years ago just a few miles off here."

Of course, a sailor should never be baulked of his yarn, and so I filled my pipe and prepared to be a listener. "You remember when the Shah came over in 1873. Admiral Hornby commanded the squadon that was sent out to escort him from Ostend to Dover. He hoisted his flag on board the Agincourt, and I joined her too for the cruise. Everything had gone off splendidly, and the protector of the Universe had just been safely landed at the Admiralty Pier, when the ironclads in double line steamed past the entrance to the harbour and answered the salute from the guns of Dover Castle. A crowd of smaller craft had pressed into the roads in the wake of the Vigilant that carried the hope of Persia; but one of these, a steamer crammed with sightseers, somehow or another was belated, could not squeeze its way under the lea of the pier, and as the Agincourt swept away blazing away with blank cartridge, lay just across her bows apparently helpless. It looked as though nothing could save her from being cut in two, for the distance was too small for the big ship to answer her helm, and it was doubtful whether the packet could contrive to dodge the shock in the wash and swirl of so many vessels. The navigating lieutenant looked blue, and hesitated for an instant what order to give, when Hornby called out, 'For heaven's sake keep her at full speed!' We rushed into the bows our hearts in our mouths, expecting to witness a horrible disaster, when the little cockboat just contrived to get her head round and grazed past our starboard side with about a foot to spare.

"As soon as the excitement had subsided I said to the Admiral: 'May I be so bold as to why you forbade the slackening of the speed just as an accident seemed inevitable?' 'Certainly,' he answered. 'I fully realised what might happen, but reversing our engines could hardly have averted the mischief, and we reduced our pace by a mere fraction the Northumberland, a few cables' length behind us, might very likely have run into our stern. Painful as it might have been to sink the little steamer, it would have been far worse to lose one, or possibly two, of Her Majesty's ships.

"This explanation left me with the conviction, first, that Hornby was right; next, that he was a man equal to the stress of any responsibility."

At the end of the story there was a pause, and then a shade of surprise, not to say incredulity, spread over the narrator's face as I quietly remarked, "I am much obliged to you for throwing an interesting and instructive light upon what I have always regarded as the most unpleasant experience of my whole life. The fact is, I was on the paddle-box of that steamer, just kicking off my boots in preparation for a swim, and I could have touched the bows of the Agincourt with my walking-stick." The stranger looked incredulous; but my statement was true, and what is more, unless my memory fails me, the name of the passenger vessel was the Victoria.

JUDGING from the tone of the French Press, it is evidently difficult to satisfy France. Though having their own way in Siam, and getting all they asked for, they are irritated against England, and particularly Lord Rosebery. It might have been supposed that, as no direct violence has been used, no blockade established, and the French demands, whether right or wrong, in obedience to menace, have been complied with, a chorus of congratulation would have gone up from the French Press and people. And so there did, but it has been accompanied by a chorus of condemnation of England. As England is accustomed to this kind of comment, it can listen to it with magnanimity, and cultivate closer commercial relationships with Siam.

THE FIGHT IN THE COMMONS.

MR. HAYES-FISHER'S ACCOUNT.

A MEETING of the Council of the Fulham Conservative Association was held on the 3rd instant at the Conservative Club, Walham-green, to hear an address from Mr. Hayes-Fisher, M.P., with regard to the disorderly proceedings in the House of Commons on July 27th. Mr. F. J. Steward presided.—Mr. Hayes-Fisher, who was loudly cheered, said he would willingly have fallen in with the Speaker's suggestion that the lamented scene in the House of Commons should not further be discussed after the mutual expressions of regret of Monday last. But he had felt it impossible after the action of the Radical party in the borough, and the gross misrepresentation of his conduct by the Radical press generally, and lastly after the dishonourable behaviour of Mr. Logan, to resist the appeal of some of his most prominent supporters to hear from his own lips his account of what accutually did take place. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not in the least seek to withdraw from the apologetic position which he took up to the Speaker as the guardian of the dignity and honour of the House of Commons. The regret which he expressed then would remain with him a genuine regret to the end of his life. But it had become his duty to himself and the constituency to defend himself from the malignant and unscrupulous foes who were seeking to oust him from the representation of the borough. The angelic version of the Radical Press was that Mr. Logan was the bleating lamb and he (Mr. Fisher) the roaring lion, and the Conservative lion without the slightest provocation seized upon the Radical lamb. For the true account the member for Fulham next referred his hearers to the letters by Conservative eye-witnesses of the scene published in an evening paper. He himself, within two hours of the occurrence, wrote a letter to the paper and he still adhered to all he then stated. The main question in dispute was, Did or did not Mr. Logan approach himself and Mr. Carson in a manner which was offensive and which warranted them in thinking Mr. Logan was going to commit an act of violence? Mr. Logan sprang forward in a menacing attitude towards where he (Mr. Fisher) was sitting, and shouted to him in a most offensive manner, "Hold your —— row!" (cries of "Shameful"). Mr. Carson, writing to the papers the same night, and without any communication with him, said this expression, "Hold your——row!" was used. (Renewed cries of "Disgraceful."). The only difference between Mr. Carson's account and his own was that while he thought Mr. Logan was addressing him, Mr. Carson thought the words applied to himself. The words were distinctly heard by them both, and there was no one but Mr. Logan who could have uttered them. That Mr. Logan was not cool was corroborated by the fact (which Sir Willam Walrond charged him with in the House of Commons on Monday last) that when Sir William took him gently by the shoulder and tried to lead him away from the Conservative benches he wrenched himself free with the remark, "I will not move for any d——Irishman" ("Oh.") Now did the member for South Leicestershire spring forward in a menacing attitude? Mr. Logan leaped forward with an angry and excited countenance, putting his head down and pulling up his sleeves as he advanced, as if about to strike. Mr. Ernest Beckett, Mr. Brodrick, and Lord Frederick Hamilton had in writing corroborated this statement. The latter said that it was Mr. Logan's threatening and offensive manner, and his conduct in throwing himself with great violence on to the bench between Mr. Carson and Mr. Anstruther that constituted the first act of personal violence. Mr. Logan tried to make out that he took a vacant seat by Mr. Carson in the ordinary way, but a Gladstonite member, Mr. Shaw, admitted that "no doubt Mr. Logan considerably crushed Mr. Carson." As a matter of fact, Mr. Fisher went on to say, Mr. Logan flung himself partly on Mr. Carson and partly on the bench. Mr. Carson thought he was going to be assaulted, and it was at that moment, according to Mr. Fisher, that he laid hands on Mr. Logan and forcibly removed him from the bench (cries of "Bravo, Fisher!" and cheers). Mr. Carson had, entirely unsolicited, written a letter from Eastbourne, dated August 1, as follows:—

"My dear Fisher.—I think there is little doubt that Logan intended to strike me; that your interference prevented this, and that you were right *in omnibus*. Personally I feel much indebted for what you did. I am glad you made such a manly and proper statement last night. It was a contrast to Logan's beggarly apology."

Referring to the apologies delivered to the House of Commons on Monday night, Mr. Fisher said there was a fresh conflict of testimony between himself and Mr. Logan as to who was to rise, and while Mr. Logan's word was entirely unsupported, his own version was endorsed by every witness to the bargain. It would therefore be found that Mr. Logan had been guilty of a gross breach of an honourable understanding. It was distinctly agreed that Mr. Logan was to rise first, and the persons present when this agreement was made were Mr. Marjoribanks, Sir William Walrond, and Mr. Wharton. Without being asked to do so Mr. Wharton had written as follows:—

"My dear Hayes Fisher.—As I feel that in the events of yesterday in the House of Commons you were most unfairly treated I desire to state plainly under what circumstances it was that you made the statement you did. At the conference which was held behind the chair during question time it was most clearly agreed that Mr. Logan should rise after Dr. Hunter's question and make a statement of apology to the House and you, as I thought, very generously undertook to follow him. On this understanding you then most courteously and freely offered him an apology for having laid hands on him, he having stated that he had no intention of assaulting or annoying any one in crossing the House. This compact, which I know will be resented to by both Sir William Walrond and Mr. Marjoribanks, was deliberately broken by Mr. Logan, who refused to carry out his share by rising at the time agreed, and pushing you in the position which you, perhaps, too generously accepted—of being the first to rise. Mr. Logan's action, or want of action, was a matter of painful surprise to me, and I am quite at a loss to understand how he allowed himself to break through an honourable obligation."

Sir William Walrond had authorised it to be known that he agreed to everything in the letter. Mr. Fisher proceeded: Mr. Marjoribanks, to whom I complained of the breach of faith, said he had done all in his power to get Mr. Logan to rise in accordance with the promise. I myself saw Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Marjoribanks signalling to Mr. Logan to rise. As I said to Mr. Marjoribanks, after this it is impossible to enter into any arrangement with some members of the Radical party. Mr. Gladstone complimented me on rising first, which was contrary to his expectation, as he thought his own follower would have done so. I am confident that this circumstance placed my action in a very different light to that in which it has been regarded by readers of the Radical press (cheers), and if I were at the present moment to act upon the resolution of the Radical Association of this borough and resign my seat, I am sure I should be returned by an overwhelming majority to represent the cause of the Union, to which in the eyes of my political antagonists I have been too faithful (cheers).

Colonel Owen proposed a resolution in these terms:—"That the Council of the Constitutional Association, having heard from Mr. Fisher the circumstances under which he forcibly removed Mr. Logan from the front Conservative bench in the House of Commons on Thursday, July 27, is satisfied that his action was entirely caused by the violent behaviour and disorderly aggressive conduct of Mr. Logan in breaking every rule of custom and courtesy."—After being supported by several speakers, the resolution was carried unanimously

SOME M.L.A.'S.

An Australian writing to the "Globe" says:—Taken all round, members of the Legislative Assemblies throughout the colonies have a very good time of it indeed. To use the words employed by one of them, "Three hundred a year ain't to be sneezed at, to say nothing of first-class free railway and tram passes." And there are many pretty little pickings by which the salary may be augmented. I knew a Bushman once who had learned, principally in shearing sheds and up-country pubs, to rave and rant about equality and the rights of the working man as applied to other men's property. At last, offering himself as a labour candidate of the most uncompromising description, he was elected—returned at the top of the poll over some very decent people. Great things were expected of him, and his district anxiously awaited the vials of wrath and scathing denunciation which were to be hurled at the capitalist and the aristocrat from the new member's seat in the House. But, once there, all his fluent gabble failed him completely. In his first and only attempt he must have run the record for the shortest speech very close.

He simply stood up, gasped out, "Sir—Sir—Sir," and collapsed. He could not get even a Rabbit-Inspectorship for himself, and had in due course to return to the shed and the wallaby-track once more. There are plenty of such men in colonial Legislatures. But, as a rule, lawyers preponderate; and they naturally do most of the talking. Perhaps the commonest type of representative is the one known as the "Bridge again your own door man." This is he who, in and out of season, persistently knocks at the Treasury doors for money to be spent in his own district, almost always one in which he owns a lot of country which he wants improved. This member makes a speciality of the thing, and cares for nothing else. With a warlike Russian fleet approaching, he would calmly rise and move that a certain sum be at once put on the Estimates for the construction of a bridge over Bobberagudgerry Creek. He is a terrible nuisance, of course. But, if a thick and thin Government supporter, he generally gets what he wants. And he is popular with his constituents, for many thousands of pounds are spent through him annually in their district. No matter whether the roads, bridges, &c., will ever be used. They give plenty of work. And there are few better or more liberal employers than "Government." Then there is the member who exerts all his influence solely for the purpose of procuring comfortable billets for supporters, friends and relatives, in some department or other of the Civil Service.

The "railways" used to be the favourite hunting ground of this type. But since your Mr. Eddy and his brother Commissioners took charge, he has found his opportunities sadly curtailed from what they were in the good days of old, when a word, almost, would get a man into the service.

Still, what with "Mines" "Education," "Police" and above all, "Lands" there are oracles to be worked yet. The M. L. A. is very often a land and stock and station agent. He does all kinds of business for his pastoral constituents, chiefly as regards the taking-up of ground, procuring the reversal of forfeited selections, managing exchanges of good country for bad, the cancellation of some favourite reserve from public use, &c. His position and right of "entree" to the departments, give him special opportunities for this sort of work. If at all "smart," he makes his official salary twice over. Then we have the Independent Member, who cares little for what his constituents say or think of him; treats them "de haut enbas," and either returns his salary to the Treasury or to some charity. He is rather a scarce article though, and easily counted. He came forward only because he thought the letters looked well after his name. He liked, too, the gold free-pass dangling at his watch chain and the deference shown him by all classes of officials. He was elected simply in hope that, because of his wealth and social standing, his word would go far with the Government when the roof of the local School of Arts wanted repairs, or the Public School a new coat of whitewash. It was one of this type who, after much worrying, promised to procure telegraphic communication to some little township in his electorate. At his rare visits he invariably used to wind up his speech with "And I am happy to say, gentlemen, that the Minister has personally promised me that the contract shall be at once given out." On one occasion, coming to the familiar phrase, he was interrupted by shouts of unaccustomed laughter. The telegraph had been finished nearly twelve months. Once a constituency took its revenge for persistent neglect by advertising in the principal newspapers, "Lost, Stolen, or Strayed, Our Member." Then followed a minute, personal, not over flattering description, and a reward of ten shillings "for safe return of the Prodigal." It is wonderful what an amount of the travelling a new member suddenly finds necessary. The pass is supposed to be used actually only on business connected with the affairs of the electorate; and these affairs become important enough to necessitate long luxurious trips to and fro, here, there, and everywhere.

Some time ago a determined attempt was made in one of the colonies to get this privilege of free travelling confirmed for life to anyone who had once been a member of the Legislature. Luckily for the revenue and for the credit of those concerned, the motion fell through. Some of the country members who carry on their business in small towns, three or four hundred miles or more from the capital, travel regularly up on Friday and down again on the Monday in each week. There is also generally a train kept waiting close to "The House," with steam up, to take members to their homes after a late debate. In none of the apartments sacred to the use of Australian legislators, is there any appearance of Spartan simplicity. Everything is as comfortable, not to say luxurious, as money can make it. The refreshment-rooms are, in most of them, a very prominent feature, where a capital, well-served meal can be had at an almost nominal price, while the liquors are specially good. Every description of literature is to be found in their splendid libraries; the writing and sitting-rooms are models of comfort; and, altogether, those concerned have shown themselves fairly capable in the art of taking care of number one.

In the matter of dress, there are no hard and fast regulations. If a Labour member liked to attend in slouched hat and moleskins, he might probably please himself. The uniform of the Salvation Army has been regularly seen in at least one Legislative Chamber without calling forth more than passing comment.

It must not be for a moment imagined that our friend the Labour member is always so helplessly dumb as in the instance noted. There are a few of him who, if not "closured," would fill "Hansar" at a single sitting. But as yet no speaker of the party has risen out of the ruck, or shown signs of the slightest ability. As a political force there is really little danger to be apprehended from them. There are everlasting splits and quarrellings in their camp, added to which the majority are mere office-seekers, and would gladly throw up both their seats and the Socialistic platform, they so greedily swallowed, to be able to subside into something permanent at a moderate salary.

Their continual dread is of the dissolution that shall send them back to their electorates, and possibly to the old precarious life of the mine, the bush, and the workshop again, and at present, a danger of the kind is the only thing that unites them. Beaten by capital at their own game of striking, they were expected to take their revenge when sent from the hustings to the House. But a more disappointing fiasco was never witnessed, and their supporters are very wroth, indeed, with them.

Their principal business is to metaphorically sit in a row on a rail, and glare each one at his neighbour, suspicious lest he might have already been the first to secure a "Government billet."

The native-born member has proved that there is good stuff in him. But he generally misapplies his talents, and does and says things under the cloak of "privilege" which, at times, get him into trouble. He is, to some extent, a Separationist; believes his colony the finest and richest in the world; and is certain that the sun gets up in the morning for the sole purpose of hearing him crow. He is certain also that Great Britain is played out and effete, and that he and his are well able to encounter any fortune without her assistance. And there is, too, a dash of larrikinism about him which makes him ever ready to punch somebody's head, perfectly indifferent to the sanctity of the Chamber. He also uses "language"; and when the Sergeant-at-Arms approaches to eject him, treats that official to a rough-and-tumble on the floor, amid the excited cheers of a deeply interested House. But we are young yet, and all that kind of thing will tone down with age.

Then there are in Australasian councils, able men, and deep thinkers, fully cognisant of the responsibility attaching to them; men who can be trusted to do their best for their country without one thought of self, and who, if ever occasion arise, will step to the front and show the good English blood in them. These men are in a minority; but that also is a fault that time will remedy.

A fitting pendant to the brief speech already recorded, may well end this paper. He was a Maori M.H.R., and he rose in his place in the House. "The Queen of England," said he, seeing all eyes fixed upon him, "is a very great Queen" (a long pause); "England is a very great nation" (another pause); "and the Wanganui men have impounded my cow." And then he solemnly sat down again.

THERE is a report from New Zealand that Mr. John Bryce intends following the example of Sir Robert Stout and returning to public life. Mr. Bryce abandoned politics in a pettish mood a few years ago over a small point of etiquette of which he fell the victim in the House of Representatives. He was always a strong force in politics, and he is essentially a man of large grasp and firm administrative methods. He was Minister of Native Affairs in Sir Arthur Gordon's time as Governor, and strong as the latter is he found his match in the sturdy and independent Maorilander. Mr. Bryce's return to his old place in Parliament will be a benefit to the Colony.

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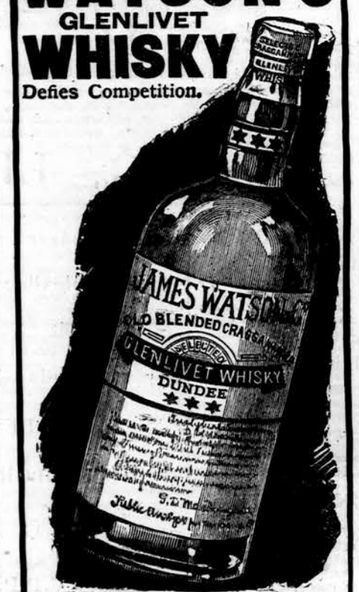

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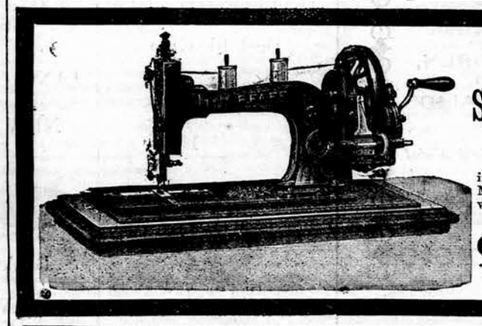

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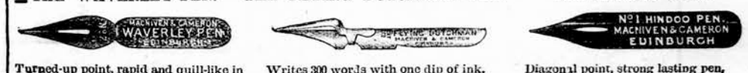

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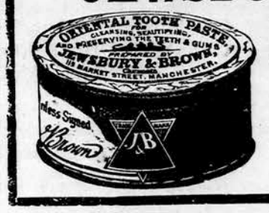

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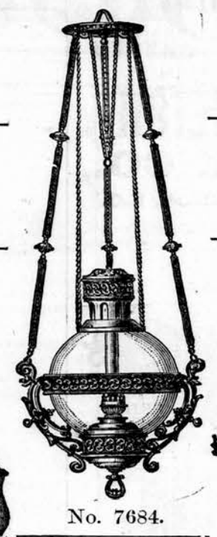

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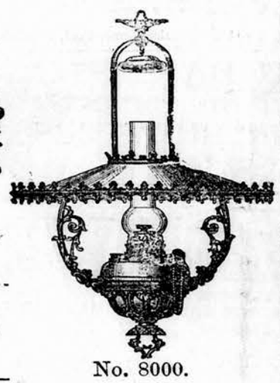

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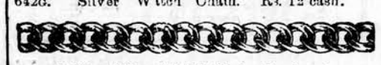

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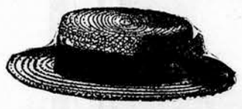

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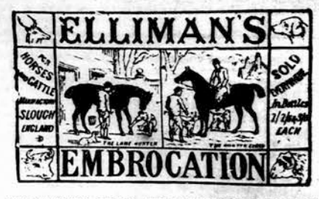

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